

JPRS-AKU-89-001  
31 JANUARY 1989



FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE

# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

---

**Korea:KULLOJA**  
No 1, January 1988

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

19980716 051

REPRODUCED BY  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

**East Asia**  
**Korea: KULLOJA**  
**No 1, January 1988**

JPRS-AKU-89-001

**CONTENTS**

31 JANUARY 1989

[Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents, the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, published in Pyongyang.]

New Year's Address by Kim Il-song <i>[Not translated]</i> .....	1
Let Us Vigorously Launch a March-Forward Movement To Achieve the Complete Victory of Socialism <i>[Editorial]</i> .....	1
The Leader Is the Brain of the Socio-Political Organic Body <i>[Kim Hyong-il]</i> .....	5
The Great Chongsan-ri Method Is the Most Superior Method of Communist-Style Leadership <i>[Choe Mun-son]</i> .....	9
The Three Revolutions Constitute Our Party's Basic Strategic Line on Socialist, Communist Construction <i>[Kim Chol-sik]</i> .....	13
Socialist Patriotism and Love for the Fatherland Is Our People's Lofty Ideomental Character <i>[An Tae-sik; not translated]</i> .....	18
Devoting Oneself By Taking the Initiative Is a Revolutionary Work Character Which Chuche-Oriented Revolutionaries Must Possess <i>[Kim Si-hak; not translated]</i> .....	18
Indoctrination of Revolutionary Tradition Based Upon the Basic Principles of the Chuche Idea <i>[Chu Yong-se; not translated]</i> .....	18
The Art of Leadership Is the Method and Skill Used in Moving and Leading the Masses <i>[Kang Chong-sok]</i> .....	18
Let Us Increase the Output of Iron and Steel Materials To Accelerate Socialist Economic Construction <i>[Choe Man-hyon]</i> .....	22
The Thoroughgoing Implementation of the Theses on the Agrarian Question Is an Important Task in Achieving the Complete Victory of Socialism <i>[So Kwan-hui]</i> .....	25
The Development of Science and Technology and a Wholesale Technological Remodeling of the People's Economy <i>[Kim Kyong-wan]</i> .....	29
Experience of a District Party Committee Which Consolidated the Party's Task by Stressing the Fulfillment of the Revolutionary Tasks <i>[Kang Kwang-su; not translated]</i> .....	33
The Party's Organizational and Political Task Is To Equip the Workers To Solve All Problems by Themselves Based Upon the Stand of the Masters <i>[Yi Chong-chun; not translated]</i> .....	33
Establishing a Revolutionary Leader Outlook and Creation of Literature and Art <i>[Kang Nung-su; not translated]</i> .....	33
The South Korean Puppet Regime Is a Nation-Selling Regime Which Carries Out the U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Policies <i>[Pak Tong-kun; not translated]</i> .....	33
The U.S. Imperialists' Strategy Toward Asia and the Pacific and Their Scheme To Concoct the Triangular Military Alliance <i>[Hwang Hon]</i> .....	34

## KULLOJA

No 1, January 1988

### New Year's Address by Kim Il-song

41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1,  
Jan 88 pp 3-10

[Address not translated]

### Let Us Vigorously Launch a March-Forward Movement To Achieve the Complete Victory of Socialism

41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1,  
Jan 88 pp 11-15

[Editorial]

[Text] We are seeing the historical year 1987 out and the new year 1988 in.

The year 1987 has been a significant one in which we celebrated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 75th birthday as an event of greatest felicity for our nation.

Marking the fatherly leader's 75th birthday, the whole party and the whole society were boiling with high revolutionary fervor and achieved brilliant victories in all fronts of the socialist construction.

In the past year our party has concentrated efforts on capital construction, advocating the strengthening of the material and technological foundations for capturing the major heights of the key industries and for satisfactorily solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems as a strategic goal in economic construction. The soldier constructors and the workers, who never fail to loyally respond to the call of the party, accomplished the difficult task of building a 100-ri water tunnel through a rugged terrain and completed the first phase of the vast-scale Songwon Dam construction project, thereby making crucial progress in the Taechon Power Station construction project. The constructors of the Sunchon vinalon Complex, by displaying their indomitable fighting spirit, at last enabled the new plant to light its first carbide furnace. The young constructors, by giving play to their mass heroism, virtually completed fixture installation projects on the entire cross-country railway line and opened an over 250-ri segment to traffic, while the builders of Restoration Boulevard pushed the vast and complex project at a fast pace.

In the past year, all our workers including the heroic working class, by displaying their spirit of patriotic devotion and creative positiveness, made valuable achievements in all fronts of socialist construction, achievements which will contribute to making our country richer, stronger, and more advanced and to promoting the welfare of our people.

Indeed, last year was a significant one adorned with another brilliant victory in the march toward the complete victory of socialism.

Our people's immediate fighting goal is the acceleration of the complete victory of socialism, which is a pressing demand of our revolution arising from the realities of today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Achieving the complete victory of socialism arises as a realistic demand in socialist construction in our country today." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 9, p 474)

Achieving the complete victory of socialism is a historical stage of development that must invariably be passed through in the process of socialist and communist construction. The establishment of the socialist system marks a historical transition from capitalism to socialism in the process of social development, but this does not mean that the complete victory of socialism has already been achieved. Achieving the complete victory of socialism is a strategic goal that is yet to be invariably attained in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Nearly 30 years have passed since our country embarked upon the task of achieving the complete victory of socialism, and in this period, our people have made great progress in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the task of socialist industrialization has been brilliantly accomplished in an unprecedentedly short period of time, and the foundation of a self-supporting national economy has been laid solidly. In addition, in our society the vestiges of the old outdated ideologies and culture has been reduced to an element which remains only in an extremely limited scope, everyone being excellently prepared as well-developed communist men steeped in the immortal chuche ideology and possessing a high technical and cultural standard.

The socialist system in our country has been further consolidated and developed on the basis of the achievements in socialist economic construction and in human remolding work. All the people are banded together tightly around the party and the leader with one and the same mind, and the whole society is brimming over with the collectivist life ethos of people helping and leading each other. The leader, the party, the masses, tightly united, constitute the strong main force of the revolution, and all the people keep boundless faith with the party and leader—herein lies a ironclad guarantee for the solidity of the socialist system in our country.

All the achievements made in the struggle to remodel man and remake society and nature indicate that our country is approaching the border line across which lies the victory of socialism.

However, to achieve the complete victory of socialism, we have many things yet to do in all aspects of human remodeling and social and nature remaking. The quality of the people, masters of society, must be improved by another notch; a classless society must be realized by removing all gaps, such as the gap between cities and villages and the class distinction between workers and peasants; and the firm material and technological foundations suitable to the perfect socialist system must be laid. That is why the hastening of the complete victory of socialism through continuous innovation, continuous forward movement, without permitting even the slightest pause and stagnation, is an inevitable demand that arises in achieving the leaping development of our society.

Socialism permits no standstill. Ceaseless forward movement at a high speed is an inherent feature and an aspect of superiority of socialism. Socialism has all necessary conditions and possibilities of continuing innovation and continuing forward movement. In socialist society the workers enjoying eternal political lives make up the strong mainstay of the revolution and they actively work for the society and the collective in the spirit of collectivism; and with a uniform grip on all human and material resources, the state mobilizes and utilizes them in a planned manner with the goal in mind.

Needless to say, all the immense potential and superiority of the socialist system do not manifest themselves automatically. The superiority of the socialist system is one thing and the question of bringing it into play is another thing. Only when the masses of people, masters of the social system, are tightly armed with the revolutionary thought of the working class, namely, the chuche ideology, under the correct leadership of the party and the leader and possess a skillful managerial and operational capability, only then will the superiority of the socialist system be given full play. Historical experience shows that only when the working-class party which has seized power satisfactorily plays its part as the helmsman, will socialism be able to move ceaselessly forward, continuing on the upswing, without the slightest pause and stagnation. Constant acceleration of the marching speed is not only an intrinsic attribute of socialism but also a unanimous desire of the people.

A desire of the people is a goal-conscious demand arising from their lives, and when such demand is coupled with the strong will of the people, it gains a real intensity.

Our people's desire for continuous innovation and continuous forward movement is based on a strong determination to reach the bright future ahead of others, without reversion to the same painful state in which they found themselves in bygone days.

In bygone days our people saw their human dignity ruthlessly trampled underfoot, themselves subject to all kinds of humiliation and disdain, because they were backward. But when they came to behold the great Comrade Kim Il-song, who had risen high above them as the lodestar of the revolution, the sun of the nation, brightly illuminating the road ahead for them with the radiant rays of the immortal chuche ideology, they were able to restore the lost fatherland and erect a strong socialist state in this land. Through their own experience, our people have come to cherish the unshakable belief that when they continue to innovate and continue to forge ahead while loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the van of the revolution, they will be able to brilliantly accomplish whatever revolutionary task and hasten the advent of communism.

Our people's desire for continuing innovation, continuing forward movement is also based on the fighting spirit displayed in the course of their forward march to implement the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the chollima spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of the Speed Battle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A real aspiration has its firm foundation based on life. Our people's aspiration for continuing innovation, continuing forward movement has been steeled in the course of scores of years of struggle to fulfill the chuche cause.

The history of the period of the high tide in the chollima movement and the glorious annals of the Speed Battle shine with the revolutionary spirit of our people who made continuing innovation, continuing forward move toward high goals. In those days our people, with a high national self-confidence and revolutionary pride, and with a view to placing their country among the ranks of advanced nations as soon as possible and accelerating the advance toward communism, moved forward with the spirit of making 10 or 100 steps while others made one step. In this process, making continuing innovation, continuing forward movement has become our people's national characteristic and noble spiritual and moral trait. In this way, a noble desire to further accelerate the forward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism on the basis of this fighting spirit came to solidify among our people.

Thus, the acceleration of advance toward the complete victory of socialism is as much an inevitable demand in the development of our society as a unanimous desire of our people.

The complete victory of socialism is the most important height that should be captured without fail on the road to fulfilling the cause of socialism. This year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, we should make a decisive advance

in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism by raising the revolutionary banner of the chuché ideology still higher and accelerating the speed of our forward movement still more.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The key task confronting us this year in socialist construction is to vigorously accelerate still more the grand construction march that has already made great stride." ("New Years' Message," 1988, monograph, p 4)

The tasks for this year in socialist construction is the honorable fighting tasks to open up a definite prospect for the successful fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan and radically improve the people's living standard. Proper accomplishment of this year's tasks will be of great significance in hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic.

To accelerate the grand construction march that has already made great strides, we should above all put great efforts into those construction projects which are aimed at expanding and strengthening the productive and technical foundations of the key industries, such as the electric, coal, and metal industries. This alone will enable us to further augment the strength of our self-supporting socialist national economy and strenuously push forward overall construction projects designed to fulfill the 10 major prospective goals.

In the electric industry sector, we should complete the Taechon, Wiwon, and Sunchon power plants which are currently under construction, as well as the third-phase of the Sodusu Power Plant construction project, in the first half of the year, while vigorously pushing the Mt. Kumgang, Yongwon, Huichon, Namgang, Kumya River power plant construction projects.

In the coal industry sector, we should remodel and expand on a grand scale collieries in many areas abundant in large coal deposits, including the Anju, Sunchon, and Northern districts, and develop new collieries so that we can drastically increase coal production.

In the metal industry sector, we should complete the second-phase project of the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex in the first quarter of the year, wage a struggle to build a new steel plant with a 2-million ton capacity in the Chollima Steel Complex, and boldly carry out the task to convert the Musan Mining Complex into a large-scale modern ore concentration base with a 10-million ton capacity as an immediate goal, and ultimately a 15-million ton capacity.

Acceleration of construction projects designed to develop the chemical and light industries and a satisfactory solution of the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems is one of the key links into which we should put efforts in socialist construction.

People's Army soldiers and all other constructors mobilized in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex should complete their construction projects on time while insuring the good quality of construction, by displaying their loyalty to the party and the leader and their heroic fighting spirit to the fullest, so that the grand thought of the party and the leader on the prosperity of our country and the well-being of our people can be translated into reality as soon as possible.

The constructors participating in the Restoration Boulevard construction and other major target construction projects in Pyongyang should turn the City of Pyongyang into a more majestic and splended modern metropolis by moving up the dates of completion and insuring the quality of construction at the highest level.

Decisively upgrading the transportation capacity by putting great efforts into the railways, a primary branch of the national economy, is an important task designed to insure the successful completion of grand construction projects currently in progress throughout the country and make transportation catch up with the ever increasing production. An important means for increasing the transportation capacity of the railways at present lies in the electrification of railways and in upgrading railway transportation to higher capacity. We should complete the electrification of those railways which are yet to be electrified, and produce a large number of eight-axle electric locomotives and 100-ton freight cars to upgrade railway transportation to larger capacity as soon as possible.

The theses on the socialist agrarian question set forth by our party is the fighting program for solving the agrarian question once and for all and achieving the complete victory of socialism, and it is our party's unshakable, immutable determination to complete the four major tasks of the technological revolution outlined in the theses, namely, the introduction of irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization in the rural economy, in the next several years. With a tight grip on the party's agriculture-first policy, we should produce in great quantities tractors, trucks, and modern farm machines and various kinds of chemical fertilizers suitable to actual circumstances in our country and supply them to the countryside, while launching a movement of the entire masses to introduce a dry-field spray system on 500,000 chongbo of farmland designed to perfect the irrigation system in the rural economy at a new, higher level. At the same time, it is also important to increase the acreage of arable land by vigorously launching a drive to reclaim tidelands and seek out new land. Leading functionaries and agricultural workers in the rural economy, with a high degree of awareness as masters responsible for the nation's granary, should do excellent farming and bring about a new turnaround in this year's agricultural production.

By achieving another great upsurge in all areas of socialist construction this year, we should demonstrate to the whole world the great strength of our republic, which is towering high as a sovereign, independent socialist state with a self-reliant defense capability, and glorify the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a grand festival of the victor.

It is the most responsible duty for all party organizations to accomplish this year's tasks with flying colors and vigorously accelerate the forward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

Our party is the organizer and helmsman of the forward movement for the complete victory of socialism. The history of socialist construction in our country, which has walked an arduous yet glorious road of victory, shows that a decisive guarantee for continuing innovation, continuing forward movement, lies in the brilliant exercise of party leadership.

Party leadership is exercised through the activities of party organizations at all levels. All kinds of forward movements can be waged vigorously and substantially only under the guidance of party organizations.

All party organizations should step up the indoctrination of party members and workers in the chuche ideology in order to make them fulfill their mission and play their role as the main force of the revolution.

Indoctrination in the chuche ideology is an ideological indoctrination work to meet the basic demand of the chuche ideology for strengthening the mainstay of the revolution and enhancing its role. Only by intensifying indoctrination in the chuche ideology will it be possible to make party members and workers cultivate the ideomental visage and character that they should attain as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and dedicate themselves to the sacred cause of making the independent stand and attitude of the masses a reality.

The vitality of all forward movements depends crucially on the degree of preparedness on the part of the masses and their ideomental traits. Without relying on the surging revolutionary zeal of the masses, it will be impossible to achieve great changes in the revolution and construction. This is the unshakable truth proved by the glorious history of the chollima movement and the Speed Battle. Only people tightly armed with the chuche ideology will be able to profoundly realize that the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party policies are the noblest demand of life, and with this realization, give their all to implement these teachings and policies, and continually work miracles and innovations in the revolutionary struggle and construction.

What is most important in indoctrinating party members and workers in the chuche ideology is make them firmly establish the revolutionary view of the leader, with the correct perception of the mainstay of the

revolution. People with the revolutionary view of the leader and with the correct perception of the mainstay of the revolution will come to have the ironclad conviction that there is nothing that cannot be done when the leader, the party, and the masses are firmly united. In firmly establishing the revolutionary view of the leader among party members and workers, it is necessary to make them clearly understand the place and role of the leader in the mainstay of the revolution and deeply comprehend the greatness of the party and the leader.

All party organizations should plan and coordinate organizational-political work to make party members and workers launch as one into the forward movement for the complete victory of socialism, raising high the great banner of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural. Party organizations should direct profound attention particularly to further solidifying the unity and cohesion of the party and the masses and intensifying guidance in mass movements, including the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions.

In addition, keeping a tight grip on the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method—the validity of which has been proved in life,—and the Taean work method embodying this spirit and method, is an important task confronting party organizations. Party organizations should intensify the collective guidance of party committees and implement the mass line by applying in all sectors and units of mass economy the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system and method suited to the inherent demands and actual circumstances in our country, so that they can give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and bring about continuing upsurges and innovations in production and construction.

Today, our party wants functionaries to perform their work in a responsible manner, with self-consciousness befitting the master. Party organizations should lead our functionaries to firmly establish the party ethos, put their shoulders to the struggle to implement party policies, face up to proposed revolutionary tasks with confidence, and cultivate the revolutionary fighting spirit and work style of solving all problems by their own efforts, so that they can excellently fulfill their duty as commanding personnel of the revolution.

It is our glorious party's intention and our people's desire to see the advent of communism in our land sooner than in any other country by accelerating the forward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

By upholding party intentions, all functionaries, party members, and workers shall brilliantly accomplish this year's tasks and vigorously speed up the forward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism through continuing innovation, continuing forward strides.

## The Leader Is the Brain of the Socio-Political Organic Body

41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 1, Jan 88 pp 16-21

[Article by Kim Hyong-il]

[Text] Constantly strengthening the main force of the revolution, with a correct understanding of the socio-political organic body, is an important task in vigorously carrying out the revolution and construction.

To correctly understand the main force of the revolution, it is important to clearly elucidate the leader's position and role in the socio-political organic body.

In the document "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has given profound scientific and theoretical explanations for the main force of the revolution by inculcating anew that the leader is the brain of the socio-political organic body.

The ideology that the leader is the brain of the socio-political organic body is based on a unique explanation of the socio-political organic body. Therefore, this ideology directly relates to understanding the independent main force of history, the main force of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: "For the popular masses to become the independent main force of the revolution, it is imperative for them to firmly unite under the leadership of the party and the leader as one ideology and one organization. Only those popular masses rallied and united organizationally and ideologically can pioneer their destinies independently and creatively. The main force of the revolution is the unified body of the leader, the party, and the masses. ("On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," page 18)

The independent main force of history is the social phenomenon that pushes ahead with the socio-historical movement with independent ideological will, in accordance with one's own demands, and with one's own strength. The independent main force of history consists precisely of the popular masses who have formed a unified body consciously awakened and organized so as to pioneer their own destinies independently and creatively.

The popular masses are the main force of history. However, they cannot always become the independent main force of history, the main force of the revolution. The popular masses become the independent main force over the course of developing history.

The popular masses, the main force of history, are the phenomenon that develops socially and historically. The independence and creativity that form the essential

characteristics of the popular masses are developed socially and historically, and the social union and cohesion of the popular masses are also changed and developed in history.

In an exploiting society, the popular masses fail to have independent ideological consciousness for very long. Their creative strength and, in particular, their strength in reforming the society are weak, and they fail to form unified and united political strength in an exploiting society. As a result, despite their being the main force in charge of creating history and developing the society, the popular masses are subjected to repression by a handful from among the ruling class and unable to develop history as they wish.

With the advent of the working class and with their assuming class leadership from the working class, the popular masses became able to form themselves as the independent main force of history.

The working class is an advanced and revolutionary class with high creativity and strong organization and the power of unity. The working class forms the core of the popular masses who seek independence. The working class has the revolutionary ability to rally the popular masses and lead them toward socialism and communism. Therefore, only by proceeding from the stand of the working class can the revolutionary ideology that reflects the popular masses' independent demands and interests related to the ideology be provided and can the popular masses be united and rallied as one so as to pioneer their destinies.

The emergence of the working class in this stage of history does not necessarily mean that the popular masses have become the independent main force [chuche]. It is possible only when the popular masses are led by the party and the leader of the working class that they become the independent main force of history. When the working class was not led by the party and the leader, it was unable to become an independent main force united into one organization with one ideology. Only under the leadership of the leader of the working class can a party be strengthened and developed, and only when there is a party, a vanguard political organization of the working class, can the raising of class consciousness and organizational work for popular masses be carried out. When the leader of the working class emerges and puts forward independent revolutionary ideas and when he organizationally and ideologically unites forerunners armed with such revolutionary ideas, a party can be formed. When the party carries out consciousness-raising and organizational work for the popular masses under the leadership of the leader, they can be united into an independent main force. Over this course, unity among the leader, the party, and the masses can be attained and this firmly united body is none other than the independent body of history—the main force of revolution.

The popular masses will constitute an independent social and political organism by uniting themselves under the leadership of the party, with the leader as their center.

The leader is to hold a special position and to play a special role in the social and political organism attained through unity among the leader, the party, and the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: The social and political organism is comprised of a number of people. Therefore, it should have a center that commands activities of the social group in a unified manner. Just as the center of life of individual persons is their brain, the center of this social and political group is the leader—the brain of the group. The leader is called the brain of a social and political organism because he is the very center that commands the activities of this organism in a unified manner. (pp 18-19 of the aforementioned book)

The social and political organism is a social existence with social and political life qualitatively different from that of the flesh.

The social and political life can be retained by the popular masses—a social group of men. Only a social group of men has social and political life. However, not all social groups are independent social and political organisms. Only when the popular masses attain unity under the leadership of the party, with the leader as their center, can they constitute an independent social and political organism.

The social and political organism formed through unity among the leader, the party, and the popular masses is to have everlasting independent vitality.

Independent vitality is vitality that enables one to live independently and develop oneself. When a man has independent ideologies and consciousness, he can have independent vitality and, through such independent vitality, his social and political life can be ensured. Only when a man has independent vitality, can he have social and political life.

The independent vitality possessed by the popular masses who are united with the party, with the leader as their center, is everlasting.

The life possessed by the popular masses is to develop according to promotion of their organizational level and to consolidation and development of the unity and cohesion of the popular masses. Only when the popular masses are united with the leader as their center under the leadership of the party can the independent vitality have new quality and can this quality be displayed. Thus, the independent vitality will constantly develop. There is

an end to the physical life of individual persons. However, the life of popular masses who are united into an independent social and political organism is everlasting.

The popular masses who have attained unity and cohesion with the party under the leadership of the leader are to become an immortal social and political organism that has independent everlasting vitality.

The leader is to hold the position of the brain in the social and political organism formed through unity among the leader, the party, and the masses.

Because he is the center that commands the organic activities of social and political organic bodies in a unified manner, the leader becomes the top brain of these organic bodies.

Unified command is a basic demand for guaranteeing the organic activities of social groups.

Even though they consist of individual people, social groups are not collective bodies in which individual people gather mechanically. They are monolithic bodies that are qualitatively different. Social groups have collective demands that are qualitatively different from the demands of individual people in their lives and have powerful collective vitality incomparable to the mechanical collective of the vitality of individual people. Therefore, the organic activities of social groups can be said to be collective activities in which collective demands are accomplished by collective vitality.

Social groups can carry out their organic activities only under circumstances in which unified command is guaranteed. This is because the demands of individual members, which groups consist of, in their lives are different from their abilities to lead lives. If each person stresses his own demands and acts as he pleases because unified command is not guaranteed, social groups become chaotic and, as a result, are unable to carry out their collective lives because of conflicts of interests.

Of course, the popular masses who are combined within a social and political organic body have no basic conflicts of interests and, rather, form among themselves relations of comradely unity and cooperation. However, their demands and abilities vary. Therefore, unified command is a necessary demand in guaranteeing the organic activities of social and political organic bodies.

If unified command over the organic activities of social groups is to be guaranteed, there must be a single command center. Unified command is carried out by the center and there must be only one center. If the command center is divided into many, groups cannot carry out their unified collective organic activities.

The leader is the command center that must exist for the organic activities of the popular masses who form a single social and political organic body.

As the center of individual people's lives is their brain, so social and political organic bodies have a center that commands their organic activities in a unified manner. A brain guarantees the monolithic nature of organic bodies and uniformly commands people's independent and creative organic activities in relation to the outside world by uniformly controlling the operations of various organs and tissues that form organic bodies. As the center of an individual's life is his brain, so the center of the popular masses which form social and political organic bodies is the leader. Therefore, the leader is regarded as the top brain of the social and political organic bodies.

As the top brain of the social and political organic bodies, the leader is the center of the cohesion and unity of the popular masses which form social and political organic bodies, and is the center of the leadership.

If organic activities of social and political groups are to be guaranteed properly, unity of the groups themselves must be guaranteed, among other things.

If unity is not guaranteed, vitality of the groups will be weakened and organic activities of the groups cannot be guaranteed well enough. By being united as one united body, the popular masses become social and political organic bodies; by becoming a political organic body, they can independently and creatively carry out organic activities and activities for cultivating their destinies. In the past, in a sweatshop society, the popular masses were not able to become independent social and political organic bodies because they were divided, without being united as a unified body.

The unity of the popular masses is achieved on the basis of the unity of their demands and interests. By analyzing and summing up the people's demands and interests, only the leader, the brain, can achieve unity to ensure that their demands and interests will be independent.

If they are to cultivate their destinies, the popular masses must be united based upon independent demands and interests and must carry out activities to implement these independent demands and interests. If the popular masses are to correctly carry out creative activities, it must be ensured that they will set unified goals and that their creative power will be exercised in a unified manner to fulfill those goals. If the popular masses, even though they have great creative power, do not have clear action goals, and if, even though they have clear action goals, creative power is not exercised in a unified manner to fulfill these goals, the popular masses cannot attain their goals and cannot cultivate their destinies without a hitch. It is the leader, the brain, who presents action goals for the popular masses and who exercises creative power to attain these goals.

The leader plays a decisive role in cultivating the popular masses' destinies.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

As the center of unity and leadership, the leader plays a decisive role in cultivating the popular masses' destinies. This is just like a brain playing the decisive role in human lives. (p 22 of aforementioned book)

The role of the leader is decided by the position of the leader. Because he is the brain of the popular masses who form social and political organic bodies, the leader plays a decisive role in cultivating the popular masses' destinies.

By providing revolutionary ideas that reflect the popular masses' independent demands and interests and elucidating ways to realize the popular masses' independent demands and interests, the leader elucidates a future road toward activities to cultivate the popular masses' destinies.

The leader arms the popular masses with independent revolutionary ideas, unites them ideologically, builds the party and other revolutionary organizations, and strongly unites the popular masses to these organizations. In this way, the leader makes the popular masses independent main forces that are united organizationally and ideologically.

The leader leads the popular masses to ensure that they will correctly cultivate their destinies by fully playing out their role as main forces. If they are to successfully cultivate their destinies, the popular masses must become united main forces and must satisfactorily play their role as main forces. The leader presents correct lines, policies, strategies, and tactics and organizes and mobilizes the popular masses in the struggle to implement them. In this way, the leader leads the popular masses to successfully cultivate their destinies without ups and downs.

Since the leader is the brain of the popular masses who form independent social and political organic bodies, the leader and the popular masses must not be separated.

As, apart from the leader, the masses cannot form independent social and political organic bodies, a leader who is separated from the masses cannot enjoy a life as a political leader who commands the popular masses' creative struggle for independence in a unified manner. A leader who is separated from the masses is not a leader, but only individual.

However, a leader who shares the same destiny with the masses is in no way an individual. The leader represents the popular masses' interests and is the brain. If the commanding function of the leader as the brain of the popular masses is paralyzed, the unity of independent

main forces and social and political organic bodies will be destroyed and the popular masses' independent and creative activities for cultivating their destinies will be suspended.

The role of the leader and the role of the popular masses are in no way different matters. The leader is the leader of the popular masses. As no leader can be apart from the masses, so the role of the leader apart from the role of the masses does not exist. The role of the leader and the role of the masses are always united. The role of the leader is the leadership role to raise the popular masses to be independent main forces and to make them fulfill their role as main forces.

The position and role of the leader as the brain of the independent social and political organic bodies is eternal.

As the popular masses' creative struggle for independence develops, the leader's leadership position and role are continuously inherited and developed. The popular masses can become independent main forces only by centering around the leader and can fulfill their role as main forces and successfully cultivate their destinies only under the leader's leadership. For this reason, if the popular masses are to become independent main forces and to independently and creatively cultivate their destinies, the leader's leadership position and role must be firmly guaranteed. Only when the leader's leadership position and role are firmly guaranteed can the cohesion and unity of the popular masses be achieved and, as a result, the main forces be strengthened and their role enhanced. The further the popular masses' creative struggle for independence is deepened and developed, the further the unity and cohesion of the main forces will be expanded and strengthened and their role enhanced.

Scientifically explaining independent social and political organic bodies, the brain of which is the leader, is an immortal historic contribution that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made to the cause of developing ideas for mankind and to liberate mankind.

Because the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il explained that the leader is the center and brain of the lives of the popular masses, which form independent social and political organic bodies, the position and role of the leader in the main forces of history can be profoundly elucidated scientifically and theoretically and the revolutionary view on the leader can be completed. Because a new viewpoint on the main forces with which one sees the main forces of history centering around the leader was established, a view on social history was deepened and developed at a higher level.

Truly, because it was elucidated that the leader is the brain of social and political organic bodies, a firm guarantee was provided for victoriously advancing the

cause of independence by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the popular masses with the leader at the center and by enhancing the role of the main forces.

Today, under the party's leadership, our people have become united, powerful independent main forces that center around the leader and lead independent and creative lives. This is wholly because of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Because they are upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the front of the revolution, our people, who were at the crossroads of life and death in the past after being deprived of independence, have come to attain self-reliant chuche with the center of unity and the center of leadership, have become independent main forces, and have come to have the honor of being forerunners in completing the chuche-type revolutionary cause.

The tradition of the blood-related unity of the leader, the party, and the masses attained under the wise leadership of the great leader, is being brilliantly inherited and developed by the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is commanding, at the forefront, the historic grand march movement to further strengthen and develop our party into a vanguard organization that seeks to realize the cause of independence and to model all of society after the chuche idea.

Today, laid before our party and people is the grand and heavy task of hastening the complete victory of socialism and realizing the historic cause of reunifying the fatherland by accelerating the cause of modelling all of society after the chuche idea. This calls more for further strengthening the main forces of our revolution and enhancing their role than at any other time. To strengthen the main forces of our revolution, one must learn from young communists who, at the dawn of the revolution, waged a struggle by devoting themselves to implement the leader's ideas and lines after upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and the center of leadership. The unity and cohesion of all of the party must be strengthened and developed by all means by inheriting and developing the tradition of our party's unity in which the absolute and unconditional unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks are attained by centering around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Making the unity and cohesion of all of the party and society firm and invincible, while upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and centering around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a basic guarantee for strengthening the main forces of the revolution and hastening the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

To strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses combined in upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and centering around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, indoctrination in loyalty must be further deepened among party members and workers.

Combining the people into the social and political organic bodies is linked with revolutionary obligation and comraderie. Since the leader is the center of the social and political organic bodies, revolutionary obligation and comraderie are expressed most nobly in the loyalty of the revolutionary combatants to the leader.

In social and political organic bodies that have the same destiny, revolutionary obligation and comraderie are effective among individuals. However, since an individual member cannot become the center of the social and political organic bodies, revolutionary obligation and comraderie cannot become absolute. Nevertheless, since, as the brain of social and political organic bodies, the leader represents lives of groups, loyalty and comraderie toward the leader is absolute and unconditional.

We should strengthen indoctrination in loyalty so that party members and workers uphold the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, completely entrust their fate to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, accept the great leader's teachings and party guidelines as the noblest demand in their lives, and unconditionally implement them.

An important issue in indoctrinating party members and workers to ensure that they consider loyalty toward the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the most important aspect of their lives is making them perceive the greatness of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

When party members and workers are made to deeply embody the greatness of the ideas, theories, and leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, they can be brought up to be true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who firmly possess a revolutionary view on the leader.

A firm guarantee toward strengthening the main forces of our revolution and successfully achieving the chuche-type revolutionary cause lies in bringing up party members and workers to be true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who firmly possess a revolutionary view of the leader.

By deeply perceiving the idea that the leader is the brain of the social and political organic bodies, an idea that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il newly elucidated in the work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," we should consolidate the revolutionary view of the leader and further strengthen the main forces of the revolution.

A brighter prospect lies ahead for our people, who, while upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song and being united with singular intent around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are persistently advancing along the road toward independence.

**The Great Chongsan-ri Method Is the Most Superior Method of Communist-Style Leadership**  
*41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 22-26*

[Article by Choe Mun-son]

[Text] In his New Year's message this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed that efforts be made to more thoroughly put into practice the great Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method.

The great Chongsan-ri method is the prototype of communist-style leadership method which makes it possible to solve all problems arising in leading the masses in the most correct way, and a shining paradigm of scientific leadership art which will lead the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method, the validity of which has been proven in life, is the most powerful weapon to which our functionaries should continue to hold fast permanently in the future as in the past.

All functionaries should strive to more thoroughly implement the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsan-ri spirit, and the Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader, keeping in mind that in our party there can be no other thought and method of leading the masses than the Chongsan-ri method just as no ideology other than the chuche ideology can exist.

How to correctly solve the problem of method of leading the masses is one of the basic problems on the solution of which depends the success of socialist and communist construction.

Inasmuch as the masses of people are masters of the revolution and construction, the working-class party can successfully fulfill the cause of socialism and communism only when it has a leadership method for properly organizing and mobilizing masses.

As socialist and communist construction makes headway, establishment of a scientific and revolutionary leadership method for vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses in the revolution and construction becomes all the more urgent. All our historical experiences in the revolution and construction in our country clearly proves that as socialist and communist construction intensifies, we will be able to continually enhance the revolutionary zeal of the masses, masters of the revolution and construction, firmly secure party leadership in construction, and successfully solve all problems

arising in socialist construction such as the problem of economic management, only if we thoroughly implement the great Chongsan-ri method, the most superior communist-style leadership method.

Early on in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth an idea and method of mass guidance on the basis of the chuche ideology and applied this idea and method to the new environment following the establishment of the socialist system. That is how he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The great Chongsan-ri method is the real communist-style leadership method most accurately embodying the principles and requirements that should be observed and satisfied in leading the masses.

The great Chongsan-ri method is the most superior leadership method because, above all, it is based on the immortal chuche ideology and is a method of operation brilliantly embodying the demands of the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party's method of operation, created early on in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is based on the principles of the profound chuche ideology." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 35, p 385)

A leadership method is essentially for implementing the guiding ideology of the revolution. The essential qualities and characteristics of a leadership method and its scientific and revolutionary nature are determined by the philosophical world view on which it is founded. It is impossible to establish a real leadership method without basing it on the foundation of a revolutionary leadership view and a scientific world view. A leadership method can be most correctly established only when it is based on the right world view. The great Chongsan-ri method is based on the philosophical principle of chuche that man is the master of all things and decides all things. This philosophical principle makes it possible to establish a communist-style leadership method that enables the masses to constantly enhance their position and role, by clarifying the position and role of the masses in the revolution and construction for the first time.

The basic purpose of the communists in waging a revolutionary struggle is to build the communist society which will free the masses from all shackles of exploitation and oppression and enable them to completely realize their independent stand and attitude; accordingly, the communist-style leadership method should necessarily be a method of operation capable of enhancing the position and role of the masses.

We can establish the most people-oriented, communist-style work method only when we have the correct chuche-oriented outlook, stand, and viewpoint that places

the masses in the position of being the masters of the revolution and construction and requires functionaries to go deep among them to constantly enhance their role. On the contrary, the outmoded reactionary viewpoint of holding the masses in contempt would only generate the bureaucratic and reactionary work method of the ruling class which lords it over the masses, dictating to them.

By basing itself on the revolutionary principle of chuche that regards the masses as masters of the revolution and construction and that the masses play a crucial role in the construction and construction, the great Chongsan-ri method enables us to attain the communist leadership method founded on the most correct outlook, viewpoint, and stand toward the masses.

The Chongsan-ri method, particularly because it correctly embodies the demands of the chuche ideology, becomes the revolutionary, communist method of leading the masses that enables them to maintain their position as the self-dependent subject of the revolution and play their role as such.

As pointed out by the great leader, the masses of working people is the subject of history and the driving force of social development.

True, the masses of people are the subject of history. But this does not mean that they automatically become the self-dependent subject of history capable of charting their own destiny independently and creatively. The masses, if they are not action-conscious and organized, cannot occupy their position as the self-dependent subject of the revolution and play a creative role in the revolution and construction.

In order for the masses to hold their position and play their role as the self-dependent subject of history, they should be united into one organization with but one ideology under the leadership of the party and the leader, and this leadership should be linked to the masses. The question of leadership in the revolutionary movement, namely, the communist movement, is that of the ability of the party and the leader to lead the masses. Only under the leadership of the party and the leader can the masses become action-conscious and organized in a revolutionary way and excellently fulfill their role as the subject of the revolution. The Chongsan-ri method, by giving priority to work with people, namely, political work, and binding the broad masses tightly around the party and the leader, and vigorously spurring them on to perform their revolutionary tasks, can strengthen the party's and the leader's leadership of the masses, achieve unity and solidarity among the leader, the party, and the masses, and make the masses augment their power as the self-dependent subject.

Indeed, the great Chongsan-ri method, because it is based on the chuche ideology, becomes the most superior people-oriented communist-style leadership method that enables the masses to enhance their position and role as the self-dependent subject of the revolution.

Another reason why the great Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song becomes the most superior communist-style leadership method is that it is a method of operation which makes it possible to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by relying on the efforts of the masses and bring them up as self-dependent and creative competent beings.

A leadership method, to be a real communist-style leadership method, should be one relying on the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The Chongsan-ri method is, in a word, a work method relying on the efforts of the masses, a revolutionary work method of going among the masses sharing hardships and happiness with them and thus accomplishing proposed tasks by mobilizing their voluntary zeal and creative initiative." ("The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious 'DIU' [Down With Imperialism Union] Tradition," monograph, p 29)

Communists are the revolutionaries who solve all problems by relying on the efforts of the masses, with a noble mission to have the masses attain a completely independent stand and attitude. Only by relying on the efforts of the masses and vigorously organizing and mobilizing them will the communists be able to successfully carry out the enormous task of remaking nature and transforming society and accomplish their noble objective of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses. Therefore, to carry out the revolution and construction by relying on the masses and mobilizing them is an intrinsic requirement of the communists.

The basics of Chongsan-ri method are for upper organizations to assist lower organizations, for superiors to help their subordinates, and for functionaries to always go down to the field to know actual conditions, find the right solutions to problems, and by giving priority to political work, namely, work with people, in every work, carry out revolutionary tasks by mobilizing the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative.

When functionaries, in accordance with the requirement of the Chongsan-ri method, always go down to the base level where the masses live and work, and solve all problems in a manner consistent with the interests and demands of the masses, it will be possible to spur the masses on to bring their revolutionary fervor into full play. The Chongsan-ri method is a revolutionary work method by which functionaries always go down deep into the base level where the masses live and work, to solve all problems as they arise in a manner consistent with the demands and interests of the masses, and make them bring their creative efforts into play while ensuring

an independent and creative life for them. Fully embodied in this work method are the respected and beloved leader's warm love and consideration for the people and his noble people-minded trait and outstanding leadership ability to lead the revolution and construction to continual upsurges by always trusting the masses and relying on their energy and wisdom.

This makes the great Chongsan-ri method the most superior mass leadership method embodying the noble goals, the principles and method of activity of the communists for the sake of the people.

The Chongsan-ri method is also a powerful leadership method by which to bring up people as independent and creative beings, true communist-type human beings.

Bringing up everyone as an independent and creative being is an important requirement of mass leadership and the first and foremost task arising in socialist and communist construction. Only by bringing up people as independent and creative beings will it be possible to successfully solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction. Even when all aspects of social life have been remodeled on the communist pattern, it will be impossible to say that communist society has been completely established unless the people, the masses, namely the masters of society, are themselves remodeled on the communist pattern. It follows that in exercising leadership in the revolution and construction, and in the building of communism, it is necessary to firmly set forth the principle of giving preference to the work of remodeling people on the communist pattern and bringing them up as independent and creative beings, over all other work, and put great efforts into bringing up people, the masses of working people, as more competent beings, independent and creative beings.

The Chongsan-ri method becomes a great mass leadership method because it gives definite priority to work with people, political work, in every task, and requires superiors to indoctrinate their subordinates, knowledgeable persons to enlighten uninformed persons, so that everyone may be remodeled into a communist-type human being, an independent, creative, competent being, by the method of 1 teaching 10, 10 teaching 100, 100 teaching 1,000 and so on.

The Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song becomes the most superior communist-style leadership method also because it enables us to solve all problems always in a creative manner to suit actual conditions, rejecting ceremony and formality.

To face and solve all problems in a creative manner is an inherent demand of the communist movement.

The communist movement is the highest form of creative movement designed to completely remove the outmoded and create the new. Moreover, the revolutionary struggle for socialism and communism proceeds under the different conditions and concrete circumstances of different times. Accordingly, in the revolution and construction, there can be no prescription fit for all times and all countries, but all problems have to be solved in a creative way suitable to the given condition. If we were to work by relying on old theories and the experience of others without regard to concrete realities, we would not be able to achieve success in our work or avoid failure in the revolution and construction.

The great Chongsan-ri method is the spirited and creative work method which eliminates the outmoded conventional work method of performing work in a stereotype way according to the fixed formalities, without regard to actual conditions, and by which one gives one's own thought to all problems and solves them in a manner adapted to actual conditions. In other words, the great Chongsan-ri method is a work method by which functionaries constantly devise lively and fresh ways to grasp conditions always in concrete terms and remove bottlenecks in a most effective manner and vigorously carry out organizational-political work in various forms and methods. This work method enables us to do away with subjectivism and find a most scientific and revolutionary way for solving all problems by relying on the creative wisdom and practical experience of the masses. Accordingly, the great Chongsan-ri method makes it possible to successfully lead the masses in a manner consistent with the demands of socialist and communist revolution by always insuring creative and scientific qualities in leading the masses.

Thus, the great Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most superior communist-style leadership method capable of successfully solving all problems encountered in leading the masses.

The great Chongsan-ri method, whose invincible vitality has been proven by the revolutionary practice, is being implemented in the whole party and the whole society under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unitarily systematized and formulated the chuché work method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song into the great-leader-style work method, fully clarifying its inherent nature, substance, and place in history, and has set forth the judicious policy of thoroughly establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla method in the whole party. This policy is an outstanding one which has brought about a radical turnaround in party work by thoroughly eliminating the outmoded conventional work methods which had remained extant within the party.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with a view to establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method in the party, presented the work system of going down to the base level, the work system of assisting the lower level while grasping and controlling it, and the policy of conducting party work in a creative manner to suit the characteristics and actual condition of the object without standing on ceremony, and has wisely led all party organizations and functionaries to thoroughly implement these methods and policy.

With the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, brilliantly implemented under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, there has been a new turnaround in the work of party organizations and functionaries in North Hwanghae Province as in all party organizations elsewhere.

All party organizations in our province, including the party committee of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Yontan County party Committee, are moving spiritedly according to the party work system set forth by our party while carrying out work with people, political work, in a more substantive manner. As a result, the combat power of party organizations in our provinces is increasing all the more.

At the same time, functionaries of party and administrative economic organizations and county offices in the province are making it a rule and habit to go down to the base level as demanded by the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method. When leading functionaries go down to factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, they even go into work shops, work teams, and sub-work teams where they conduct political work, work out with them plans to unlock locked-in-links, respecting the proposals of the masses if they are good, and help them put these proposals into practice. As a result, a new upswing is taking place in production and construction and the ideomental features of the people are changing out of recognition.

All party members and workers in our province, with their fate wholly entrusted to the party, infinitely trust and follow the party and are giving their all to the struggle to implement party lines and policies while absolutely supporting and defending them. They are also resolutely determined to protect and guard the party and the leader politically and ideologically, with their lives, and throw their lot with the party in whatever storm and trial.

The new revolutionary turnaround in the work of our party and the momentous changes in the ideomental features of our people and in socialist construction represent a great victory for the Chongsan-ri method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il-song and the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method within the whole party.

Today we are faced with the honorable and rewarding revolutionary task to demonstrate the might of our republic to the whole world and glorify the 40th anniversary of the republic as a grand festival of the victor by bringing about another great upsurge in every aspect of socialist construction in support of the militant tasks outlined in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message this year.

In brilliantly accomplishing this sacred task, it is important for our functionaries, command personnel of the revolution, to constantly improve their level of guidance to the masses.

An important way to improve the guidance level of our functionaries lies in firmly implementing the great-leader-style work method, the Chongsan-ri method. All functionaries should triumphantly attain the prospective goals of socialist construction and accelerate still more vigorously the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology by holding fast to no other ideology but the great chuche ideology as their firm faith, whatever wind may blow, and by thoroughly implementing our own superior way of leading the masses, the Chongsan-ri method.

### The Three Revolutions Constitute Our Party's Basic Strategic Line on Socialist, Communist Construction

41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1,  
Jan 88 pp 27-32

[Article by Kim Chol-sik]

[Text] The theory of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most revolutionary line on communist construction based on a profound scientific analysis of the intrinsic characteristics and the inevitability of the perfection of socialist, communist society. Today, the chuche revolutionary cause is ceaselessly deepening and developing in the process of implementing the line of three-revolutions, the validity and scientific characteristics of which have been borne out by the practical struggle of our revolution. It will be possible to ultimately consummate our revolution only by going forward in the future, as in the past, with thoroughly implementing, under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the line of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, with a constant tight grip on them.

The three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent the basic strategic line to which the working class-party should invariably adhere in building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, said as follows:

"Three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, represent the strategic line that our party consistently maintains in going forward to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology and build communism." ("Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism and Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," monograph, p 11)

What the working class party defines as its strategic line and implements it in building socialism and communism is one of the key questions which determines success or failure in the revolutionary struggle and construction. The struggle for socialism and communism is a very difficult and complex one aimed at having the masses of people completely realize their independent stand and attitude by capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism through the transformation of man, society, and nature. To push this difficult and complex revolutionary struggle unswervingly on the straight road of victory, we should scientifically formulate a strategic line. Only by so doing will it be possible to accelerate and develop the revolution and successfully build socialist, communist society without an inch of deflection, under whatever complex circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique thought and theory on three revolutions for the first time in history on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology, thereby brilliantly solving the question concerning the strategic line on building socialism and communism.

The line of three revolutions as set forth by the respected and beloved leader scientifically clarifies by what stages, in what substance, and by what method the masses can completely realize their independent stand and attitude, and for this reason, it constitutes the basic strategic line on socialist and communist construction.

The three revolutions represent the basic strategic line on socialist and communist construction primarily because they constitute the basic substance of the revolution that should be carried out in socialist society.

Generally, a strategic line spells out the basic content of the revolution at its given stage and the general policy of struggle that should be maintained throughout this specific stage to materialize that content. Accordingly, the strategic line is defined according to what should be the content of the revolution at its given stage.

Revolution is an organized struggle to have the masses of people realize their independent stand and attitude. Therefore, the characteristics and content of the revolution at its given stage are determined by what constitutes the principal content of the demand of the masses in realizing their independent stand and attitude.

The primary question that arises in having the masses realize their independent stand and attitude is that of realizing their independent stand and attitude in the sociopolitical sphere. In order for the masses to achieve their social and political independence, it is necessary to abolish the old social system and replace it by an advanced social system. Until the socialist system is established, the struggle by the masses of people to transform the old social system and achieve their social and political independence will constitute the basic content of the revolution.

Once the socialist system has been established and the masses have achieved their social and political independence, three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, will come to the fore as the basic substance of the revolution.

Needless to say, three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, are the revolutionary task that the party and the state of the working class that has seized sovereignty should undertake in the initial stage of building a new society after its seizure of sovereignty. However, in the periods of the democratic socialist revolutions in which the transformation of the old social system comes to the fore as the primary demands of the masses in achieving their independent stand and attitude and as the basic substance of the revolution, the three revolutions are carried out mainly in the direction of realizing the liquidation of the colonial and feudalistic relations of exploitation and the socialist transformation of relations of production.

When the masses of working people win victory in the democratic and socialist revolutions and establish the socialist system, the content of the revolution undergoes a basic change. The socialist system is an advanced people-oriented system chosen by the people themselves. In socialist society the masses of people are assured of their status and role as masters under the socialist system. That is why in socialist society, the consolidation and development of the already established socialist system arises as a revolutionary task, but there is no call for the replacement of the social system itself.

To say that with the establishment of the socialist system, the masses of working people come to realize their social and political independence is not to say that the masses of people have completely attained their independent stand and attitude. Even after the socialist system is established, the vestiges of the old society that restrain the independent stand and attitude of the masses long remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural spheres. For this reason, the historical task of

emancipating the masses of working people from the constraints of outmoded thoughts and culture and liberating them from the shackles of nature comes to the fore in socialist society. This historical task will be accomplished through three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural.

The three revolutions under socialism are carried out in all the domains of human remolding, nature remaking, and society remaking—the triad which constitutes the principal substance of the struggle to have the masses of people realize their independent stand and attitude.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, the task of human remolding is carried out through the ideological and cultural revolutions aimed at freeing people from the constraints of the outmoded thoughts and culture.

Of all the factors that constrain the independent stand and attitude of the masses, the ideological and cultural backwardness handed down from the old society is a factor residing in the people themselves. Inasmuch as human beings are the masters of society, it is impossible to build communist society in a successful manner without remolding them. It follows that to build communist society, it is necessary, above all, to remodel the people into all-around communist-type human beings freed from all kinds of outmoded thoughts and cultural backwardness. Human remolding, the task of remolding people into communist-type human beings, is accomplished only when all members of society are freed from the constraints of outmoded thoughts and remolded into genuine revolutionaries brimming over with the revolutionary view of the leader through the ideological revolution, and only when their cultural backwardness handed down from the old society is eliminated and they are remolded into all-around human beings possessing a profound knowledge of nature and society and a robust physical strength, through the acceleration of the cultural revolution.

The task of nature remaking designed to have the masses of working people realize their independent stand and attitude in material terms is accomplished through the technological revolution. The technological revolution is a nature-remaking task designed to eliminate the technological backwardness handed down from the old society, to improve the material well-being of the workers, and to free them from arduous toil. The technological backwardness bequeathed from the old society is a factor that stands in the way of satisfying the material needs of the workers in socialist society. Only by eliminating the technological backwardness and developing productivity through the technological revolution will it become possible to produce a greater material wealth by accelerating nature-remaking work and to achieve perfect equality among workers in the material and labor aspects of life.

As you see, the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, will enable the masses of people to completely achieve the independent stand and attitude in the ideomental and material-cultural aspects of life by accelerating human-remolding work and nature-re-making work.

The three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural ceaselessly consolidate and develop the socialist system by vigorously accelerating society-remaking work.

The socialist system becomes consolidated and developed in keeping with the level of development of the socialist workers' independent ideological consciousness and of their creativeness and has for its material foundation the development of productive capacity. Therefore, only by freeing the workers from the constraints of outmoded thoughts the cultural backwardness, only by improving their independent action-consciousness and their creative ability through the acceleration of the ideological and cultural revolutions, and only by developing productive capacity through the technological revolution, will it be possible to ceaselessly consolidate and develop the socialist system.

An important problem arising in consolidating and developing the socialist system is that of converting cooperative ownership to all-people ownership. The conversion of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is an inevitable requirement in the development of the socialist system. Cooperative ownership exists in socialist society because of the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness of the rural community. Only by vigorously pushing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in the rural community will it be possible to eliminate its backwardness and ceaselessly consolidate and develop the socialist system, through the conversion of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership.

In this way, in socialist society the tasks of human remolding and nature and society remaking are carried out extensively through the three revolutions, and these revolutions constitute the basic substance of the revolution that should be accomplished in that society. Herein lies the reason why the three revolutions constitute the basic strategic line on socialist and communist construction.

Another reason why three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, constitute our party's basic strategic line of socialist and communist construction is that these revolutions are the tasks of the continuous revolution that should be carried on until communism is built.

The party's basic strategic line on socialist and communist construction should be one that must be maintained though the entire period of socialist and communist construction. A line that is maintained only in a certain

period and at a certain state of socialist and communist construction cannot be the basic strategic line on socialist and communist construction.

Precisely because three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, are the tasks of the continuous revolution that should be carried on until the communist system is established, the line of three revolutions becomes the strategic line that should be firmly maintained by the party throughout the entire period of socialist and communist construction. The three revolutions become the tasks of the continuous revolution that should be carried on until the communist system is established because they are the revolutionary tasks designed to have the masses of people completely attain their independent stand and attitude.

A society in which the masses of people have a completely independent stand and attitude is nothing other than communist society. Because communist society is a society in which the masses of people have a completely independent stand and attitude, it is the foremost ideal of humankind, and the building of socialism becomes the ultimate goal of the working-class party.

Following the establishment of the socialist system and the attainment by the masses of their social and political independence, the three revolutions aimed at having the masses of people completely realize their independent stand and attitude come to the fore as the basic revolutionary task. However, even when the working classification of the entire society is achieved and the complete victory of socialism is attained, the revolutionary undertaking remains still unfulfilled.

Even following the construction of the socialist society that has won complete victory, the old ideological vestiges lurking in the consciousness of the workers are not completely eliminated. The old ideological vestiges that have struck deep roots over a long period of time in exploitative society are very much inveterate and conservative. The task of the ideological revolution to eliminate once and for all the old ideological vestiges bequeathed from the exploitative society and to turn the workers into genuine communist revolutionaries through their working classification should be carried on until communism is built.

Even when the complete victory of socialism is attained, distribution according to the needs is yet to be realized and the differences between physical and mental labor will still remain. It will be possible to solve these problems only through the process of improving the level of independent ideological consciousness and creative ability of the workers and only through the process of developing productive capacity, by vigorously accelerating the technological and cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution.

If we were to view the mere replacement of one social system by another as a revolution and fails to carry on the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system while regarding this establishment as the consummation of the revolution, then it would be possible neither to consolidate and develop the established socialist system nor to attain the ultimate goal of the working-class party to build the communist society in which the masses of people completely achieve their independent stand and attitude. Therefore, even after the establishment of the socialist system, the working-class party should go forward with a tight grip on the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, as the task of the continuous revolution until communism has been built.

With the truth elucidated by the chuche theory of revolution—the truth that three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, constitute the basic substance of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution that should be carried on until communism is built—the clear way has come to be paved for emancipating the workers who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, now even from the constraints of the old ideological and cultural vestiges and of nature, for having them completely realize their independent stand and attitude, and for ultimating consummating the sacred cause of human liberation. The presentation of the line of three revolutions—this represents the enunciation of our party's revolutionary stand on having the masses of working people completely realize their independent stand and attitude.

By firmly adhering to the line of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, in the past, our party has led the chuche revolutionary cause on the one straight road of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the first days of its embarkation upon building a new society, our party set forth the policy of executing three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, and since then has actively struggled to implement it." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 35, p 292)

In carrying out the three revolutions, our party has thoroughly maintained, above all, the principle of simultaneously pushing the technological and cultural revolutions while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution.

It was on the basis of an analysis of the peculiarities of remolding man's ideological consciousness and of the role of this consciousness that our party has maintained the principle of giving definite priority to the ideological revolutions in the execution of the three revolutions.

The task of remolding man's ideological consciousness is more difficult and complex than the task of improving the people's material living condition and raising their

cultural living standards. People's ideological consciousness does not change automatically in keeping with changes in their socioeconomic status and in the material aspect of their social life. Only by giving definite priority to the ideological revolution and remolding people's ideological consciousness will it be possible to successfully push ahead with human remolding work and to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction by giving full play to their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

People's ideological consciousness plays a decisive role in man's creative activity to remake nature and transform society. Unless people's ideologies are set in motion, it will be impossible to successfully accomplish whatever task that may arise in the technological and cultural revolutions. Only by improving the level of the workers' independent ideological consciousness and their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, with primary attention on the ideological revolution, will it be possible to successfully accomplish the technological and cultural revolutions.

It would be a mistake if the technological and cultural revolutions were to be neglected on the grounds that priority is given to the ideological revolution. Only by vigorously pushing the technological and cultural revolutions along with the ideological revolution will it be possible to free the workers from arduous toil and improve their cultural and technological standards and better execute the ideological revolution at the same time. For this reason, in implementing the line of three revolutions, our party has always vigorously pushed the technological and cultural revolutions simultaneously with the ideological revolution, regarding the three revolutions as an integral process with priority on the ideological revolution.

To implement the line of three revolutions, our party has initiated various mass movements, such as the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, and has paid profound attention to actively pushing them.

To begin with, for the working-class party to correctly lead mass movements is a basic requirement for exercising revolutionary leadership in socialist and communist construction. In order for the party of the working class that has seized political power to correctly lead the revolution and construction, the party should actively rely on the masses and organize and mobilize their creative ability to the fullest extent possible and, to do this, it is necessary to extensively organize mass movements.

Our party has vigorously accelerated the three revolutions by actively organizing and unfolding mass movements by reflecting the aspirations and demands of the masses at each developmental stage of the revolution. Particularly, to suit the demands of the period in which our revolution has reached the high stage of converting

the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party initiated the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions and has led it sagaciously.

The movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, launched and vigorously led by our party, is a nationwide mass movement designed to accelerate socialist and communist construction by vigorously carrying out three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, to suit the requirement for the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. The movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions is a mass movement based on the principles of the great chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line and reflects the unanimous aspirations and demands of our people determined to accelerate still more the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. It organically links human remolding work to collective innovation movements in economic and cultural construction and thoroughly embodies the principles of the speed battle and the ideological battle.

The movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions is a mass ideological remolding movement designed to turn all members of society into genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries to suit the requirement for the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and is a mass cultural construction movement aimed at improving the cultural and technological standards of the masses and provide them with conditions necessary for cultured life.

By virtue of the intrinsic characteristics of the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, the vigorous execution of this movement holds the key to maximizing the acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural.

The movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions is vigorously in progress in every sector and in every unit throughout the country as our party sagaciously leads it by comprehensively clarifying all fundamental problems that arise in the vigorous execution of this movement and by providing comprehensive methods for solving these problems.

To implement the line of three revolutions, our party has also endeavored to insure its unitary leadership for the overall aspects of the three revolutions.

In insuring unitary party leadership in the implementation of the line of three revolution, it is of great significance to launch and vigorously execute the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions.

The movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions is a modern revolutionary guidance method embodying the Chongsan-ri method to suit the requirements of socialist construction at a new stage of development and is a scientific method of leading the three revolutions in a uniform manner and in depth and

breadth. This movement is a powerful mass guidance method for accelerating three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, by combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance, by having people in the upper echelon help people in the lower echelon, and by setting the masses in motion.

To vigorously push the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, our party has established an orderly work system for three revolutions team [TRT], clearly shown TRT members the direction of their work and the work method, and seen to it that an adequate working condition was provided to them. As a result, the TRT movement has been vigorously carried out as intended by the party.

With basic methods for solving all principled questions arising in implementing the line of three revolutions comprehensively clarified and employed under the wise leadership of our party, a great revolutionary turnaround has been made in the execution of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, and the chuche revolutionary cause has been vigorously advancing.

As a result of the thoroughgoing implementation of the party policy of giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, a basic change has taken place in the ideological features and lifestyle of the workers, and the political forces of our revolution have been further strengthened. As the self-reliant mainstay of the revolution united around the party and the leader with one mind, all party members and workers, reposing firm faith in the chuche ideology, are thinking and behaving solely in accordance with the demands of this ideology and single-heartedly struggling, giving their all, for the party and the revolution, for the country and people, and for the society and collective, .

By pushing the technological revolution, our party has converted our once economically backward country into a developed socialist industrial state in an unprecedentedly short period of time and has made great progress in further consolidating the foundations of the self-supporting national economy and in freeing the workers from arduous toil and from the constraints of nature.

As a result of the vigorous execution of the cultural revolution, proud successes have been scored in socialist cultural construction as well. With the implementation of the universal 11-year compulsory education system, all members of the new generation are receiving complete secondary school education; and with the development of higher education, a large army of reliable intellectuals has been trained. The overall cultural and technological standards of the workers have improved, and epochal progress has been made in all domains of culture, such as science, literature, and art.

The brilliant successes scored in implementing the party line of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, bear incontrovertible testimony to the validity and invincible viability of this line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his New Year's message this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated that three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, constitute a general line to which our party should always adhere in socialist and communist construction.

By giving definite priority to the ideological revolution and actively pushing it above all else, we should bring up all party members and workers as genuine communist revolutionaries armed sturdily with our party's unitary ideology, namely, the chuche ideology, and with the firmly established revolutionary view of the leader. In this way, we should further consolidate our revolutionary force into a viable sociopolitical entity through the unity among the leader, the party, and the masses. At the same time, we should satisfactorily solve scientific and technological problems arising in the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy by vigorously waging the technological revolution; thoroughly bring up all members of the society as all-around communist-type human beings; and ceaselessly improve the society's overall levels of culture and knowledge by vigorously accelerating the cultural revolution.

To vigorously continue the TRT movement and the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions is an important requirement for the further acceleration of the revolutions. We should plan and coordinate organizational and political work to actively wage the TRT movement and the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions so that all party members and workers may vigorously launch into the execution of the three revolutions.

We should vigorously advance the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and the cause of socialism and communism by holding a tight grip on the three revolutions and carry them through to the end under the leadership of the party and the leader.

**Socialist Patriotism and Love for the Fatherland  
Is Our People's Lofty Ideomental Character**  
*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 33-38*

[Article by An Tae-sik; not translated]

**Devoting Oneself By Taking the Initiative Is a  
Revolutionary Work Character Which  
Chuche-Oriented Revolutionaries Must Possess**  
*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 39-43*

[Article by Kim Si-hak; not translated]

**Indoctrination of Revolutionary Tradition Based  
Upon the Basic Principles of the Chuche Idea**  
*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 44-47*

[Article by Chu Yong-se; not translated]

**The Art of Leadership Is the Method and Skill  
Used in Moving and Leading the Masses**

*41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1,  
Jan 88 pp 48-52*

[Article by Kang Chong-sok]

[Text] Establishment of a leadership art is of great significance in party building and party activity.

No matter how accurately a party line and policy may have been set, party functionaries will not be able to properly organize and mobilize the masses, nor to successfully implement party line and policy unless party organizations and functionaries possess a correct leadership art.

The working-class party, only when it has a skilful and tested leadership art, can become a militant vanguard organization and vigorously spur the broad masses on to revolutionary struggle and construction task.

What is important to the party in establishing the right leadership art is above all to establish a scientific understanding of the party's leadership art.

Just as perception is the foundation of a scientific world view, so a scientific understanding of the party's leadership art is the first precondition for functionaries to cultivate the party's leadership art. The whole system and substance of leadership art are developed and systematized on the basis of a scientific understanding of leadership art. Only when a correct understanding of leadership art is formed, will it be possible to correctly resolve all theoretical and practical problems arising in the establishment of a revolutionary leadership art and uniformly synthesize the theories on leadership art and enable functionaries to learn and cultivate leadership art through experience.

Establishment of a scientific understanding of leadership art arises as a question of particular importance under the circumstances when the working-class party is in power. When the working-class party comes into power, it comes to be faced with an honorable and important task to provide a comprehensive political leadership to society and correctly lead the struggle of the masses to chart their destiny, by taking full responsibility for their fate and by integrating their independent stand and attitude, creativity, and action-consciousness into one. However, when the working-class party comes into power, the tendency to lord it over the masses and practice bureaucracy may appear among those functionaries who lack the revolutionary world view and a scientific and revolutionary leadership art, possibly leading to the serious consequence that the party becomes alienated from the masses and even the revolutionary gains are jeopardized. This indicates that establishment of a scientific understanding of leadership art arises an urgent theoretical and practical problem that needs a speedy solution.

From the first days when he stood in the van of the revolution with a profound insight into the pressing demands of the times and the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded the question of leadership method and leadership art as one that constitutes an important part of, and that occupies a unique place in, the revolutionary thought, and brilliantly settled it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the prototype of chuche-oriented leadership art, on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; and by developing and enriching this method to suit the new historical circumstances in which the socialist system was established and socialist construction was under way, created the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method. The great leader-style work method—which is the comprehensive term for all those revolutionary work methods created and developed by the great leader himself in these long years since he embarked upon the road of revolution—is the model of leadership method and leadership art for all revolutionary parties of the working class. Indeed, the great-leader-style work method represents a synthesis of all true work methods of the working-class party, an encyclopedia on revolutionary leadership which providing correct solutions to all problems arising in party work and mass guidance, ranging from how to plan, organize, and execute tasks in the revolution and construction to how to meet people and talk with them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a scientific understanding of the party's leadership art for the first time in history by brilliantly implementing in the protracted revolutionary struggle spanning more than a half century the leadership method and leadership art he himself had developed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The party's leadership art refers to the way of setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses and to a leadership skill" ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 9, p 402)

There are two sides to the formulation of leadership art as presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. If the party activity side of party leadership art in setting in motion and leading the masses is mainly the question of the norm and order of party activity, the leadership skill side is mainly the question of the qualities and abilities of functionaries in setting the masses in motion.

The party's mode of operation in setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses constitutes one of the most important essential sides of party leadership art. This is because, above all, the party's mode of operation is a powerful means of fulfilling the basic demands of leadership art.

To insure goal-orientation and unity in the activities of organizations and the masses by eliminating dispersiveness, laxity, and spontaneity is a basic demand of party leadership art. The party creates the people's government, mass organizations, and various other political organizations to exercise political leadership in the whole society and monolithically leads the broad masses toward the fulfillment of one and the same goal by binding them around these political organizations. To satisfactorily play this role as a political leadership organization, the party should crystallize the demands of all organizations and the masses into one common goal and pool their efforts and lead them to the struggle to attain it.

The party's mode of operation in setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses consists in the norm and order of activity for unifying and giving play to the independent stand and view of the masses and their creativeness in order to meet such demand. Only by setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses according to the established norm and order will the party be able to thoroughly do away with dispersiveness, laxity, and spontaneity and firmly insure goal-orientation and unity in its activity. Therefore, the party's mode of operation in setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses is an important side of leadership art.

Leadership skill is the other side of the party's leadership art, its mode of operation being one side.

Leadership skill means the party's ability, finesse, and ingenuity in leading organizations and the masses. If the party's mode of operation is the objective side of its leadership art in the sense that it is mainly the question of an objective standard for insuring unity in the activities of organizations and the masses, leadership skill is the subjective side of leadership art in the sense that it is the party's ability and finesse in unifying the activities of the masses. Inasmuch as the objective and subjective sides become one and constitute the party's leadership art, there can be no leadership art of the party apart from leadership skill.

Leadership skill constitutes an important side of leadership art because it is a decisive factor in leading organizations and the masses by the party in accordance with its norm and order of activity. The party's mode of operation means the norm and order of activity in leading organizations and the masses. Accordingly, it may be said that the mode of operation is a requirement set forth in objective terms all the way. Just as man as a social being can satisfy his demands only to the extent of his ability and preparedness, so whether or not the party can achieve unity in the activities of the people in accordance with its norm and order of activity depends wholly on the degree of the party's command ability to lead these activities. No matter how accurately the norm and order of activity has been set, the party will be

unable to monolithically lead the masses in accordance with the demands of the party's mode of operation unless a skill and ability to command the people are not accompanied.

The party's mode of operation and its leadership skill constituting the party's leadership art are tightly integrated.

In the party's leadership art, the mode of operation enables functionaries to give full play to and make full use of their command ability and quality, whereas leadership skill assures that the party's mode of operation will manifest its great vitality in actual life. No matter how accurately the party's mode of operation has been set, it will be unable to prove its worth in work and life unless it is not backed up with a mature and proficient command ability of the functionaries. In this way the party's mode of operation and leadership skill constitute the two tightly integrated sides of the party's leadership art.

The defining of the party's leadership art as its mode of operation and leadership skill is a new, unique formulation.

This is above all because a scientific perception of the party's leadership art has been defined in a manner consistent with the place and role of the working-class party in society.

The party is the political leadership organization in society. This means that the party is the political leadership organization which leads the masses and the organizations that bind them together, with a monolithic grip on their activities.

There are many political organizations in society. The government is the power organ in charge of state administration for all the inhabitants of society, whereas workers organizations are political organizations which unilaterally lead all their respective members. These political organizations, however, do not exercise political leadership for society as a whole. Only the working-class party leads all political organizations and the masses belonging to them with a monolithic grip on their political activities. That is how the party has its own unique place and role in society different from the place and role of political organizations, such as power organs and workers organizations.

The party's leadership art is a powerful means for strengthening this leadership position and role in every possible way. Therefore, contained in the party's leadership art are, on the one hand, the party's norm and order of activity which insures goal orientation and unity in the activities of political organizations and the masses, and on the other, the leadership ability to actually implement this norm and order.

Our party has defined leadership art as the party's mode of operation and leadership skill in monolithically setting in motion and leading the masses in a manner fitted to continually enhancing the party's leadership position and role, and this is what makes the formulation of leadership art as defined by our party so unique.

Another reason the defining of the party's leadership art as its mode of operation and leadership skill represents a new, unique definition of leadership art is that leadership art has been defined in a manner consistent with the peculiarities of party work.

Party work is work with people, work with organizations in which people are bound together. This means that party work is the work of mobilizing the people and their organizations and setting them in motion in conformity with the independent demands of the masses. Herein lies the uniqueness of party work as distinct from public health work which takes care of the physical lives of the people as well as from economic work designed to producing and managing goods.

Party work designed to monolithically mobilize organizations and the masses and set them in motion is a very difficult and complex task. To satisfactorily perform party work designed to monolithically mobilize the people, it is necessary to establish a revolutionary work order and system in the party and find an ingenious way of mobilizing the people in conformity with this order and system. Accordingly, the party's leadership art should become its mode of operation and its leadership skill in monolithically setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses in conformity with the peculiarities of party work.

Defining the party's leadership art as its mode of operation and its leadership skill is of great theoretical and practical significance. Defining the party's leadership art in terms of its two tightly integrated aspects has provided the theoretic foundation for accurately defining the composite parts of leadership art.

How to define the composite elements of the party's leadership art is determined by how to formulate the meaning of leadership art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the party's leadership art as its mode of operation and leadership skill, and on this basis, defined the composite elements of leadership art as the party's work system and revolutionary and people-oriented work method and work style.

The revolutionary party work system and revolutionary and people-oriented work method and work style constitute an important content of the party's leadership art in monolithically setting in motion and leading organizations and the masses and fully reflect the party's norm and order of activity and the command capability, finesse, and ingenuity of the functionaries.

The revolutionary party work system is a revolutionary work order and system which moves organizations and the masses as one under the leader's unitary leadership.

The revolutionary work method, together with the party work system, constitutes an essential composite element of leadership art. In leadership art, the party work system is the question of system and order in monolithically mobilizing organizations and the masses whereas the revolutionary work method is the question of form and means for monolithically leading organizations and the masses. Only by establishing a revolutionary work method as well as a revolutionary work system will the working-class party be able to monolithically lead organizations and the masses and successfully push the revolution and construction under the leader's unitary leadership.

The revolutionary and people-oriented work style assumes an important place in the party's leadership art. Work style carries, in the party's mass leadership, the political and moral character that functionaries should possess. Only when the functionaries possess revolutionary and mass-oriented work style can the party functional organizations be firmly established and the masses properly lead, according to the demands of revolutionary work method.

All this indicates that only when the party's leadership art is comprehensively defined in terms of two aspects, namely, its mode of operation and leadership skill, is it possible to accurately define and uniformly systematize the content of the party's leadership art.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's comprehensive definition of the party's leadership art in terms of its mode of operation and leadership skill represents a great achievement which has opened a new frontier in the understanding of the party's leadership art.

The defining of the party's leadership art as its mode of operation and leadership skill has provided an opportunity to bring about a new turnaround in enhancing the party's leadership function and role. With the party's leadership art defined as its mode of operation and leadership skill it has become possible for the working-class party to form a uniform view on leadership art and fully establish a revolutionary and people-oriented party work system, work method, and work style. Again with the party's leadership art defined as its mode of operation and leadership skill which demand that order be fully established so that the masses may bring their independent stand and attitude and their creativeness into full play and the whole party and the whole society may move as one in accordance with the intentions of the leader, the way has been opened for leadership art to actively contribute to further strengthening and developing the unity of the party and the masses as a single sociopolitical organism connected by one and the same lifeline with the leader at the center. As a result, the working-class party has become able to successfully lead

the revolution and construction by rallying the masses more tightly around the leader and further strengthening and developing the mainstay of the revolution.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical formulation on the party's leadership art represents an immortal contribution to the development of the working-class theory of party building and the fulfillment of the independent cause of the masses.

Today we are faced with historic task to further strengthen the main force of our revolution tightly banded together around the party and the leader and vigorously accelerate the revolutionary struggle and construction by comprehensively establishing party leadership.

In establishing party leadership art, it is important, first of all, to follow the brilliant examples of revolutionary leadership art created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"To possess a correct leadership art, cadres should actively learn from the revolutionary leadership art created by the leader."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a revolutionary leadership art and has personally showed its brilliant examples throughout the entire historical period ever since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle during which he organized and led the underground revolutionary movement and the armed struggle, including all these years since liberation in which he has organized and led all undertakings in all field—political, economic, and cultural—standing at the head of our party, state, and armed forces.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has deepened and developed the revolutionary and people-oriented leadership art created by the great leader and is wisely leading the nation to implement it in the whole party and the whole society. To arm ourselves tightly with the revolutionary leadership art created by the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and thoroughly implement it is a sure guaranty for bringing about new miracles and innovations in all spheres of the revolutionary struggle and construction.

We should make the party's leadership art demonstrate its enormous vitality in the revolution and construction by thoroughly learning our party's traditional work method, that is, the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsan-ri spirit, and the Chongsan-ri work method, and by brilliantly implementing the great-leader-style work method.

In fully establishing the party's leadership art, it is important to upgrade the quality and ability of functionaries. Without a high standard of quality and ability, functionaries cannot work in accordance with the basic demands of the party's leadership art and thoroughly implement party policy. We should continually improve our level of leadership quality and ability by putting up higher goals for ourselves and by combining learning with practice.

To thoroughly implement the party's leadership art in party building and party activity is one of the noble duties of our functionaries and party members. Learning the party's leadership art in depth and thoroughly implementing it—herein lies a sure guarantee for strengthening and developing our party forever as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party and advancing our revolution on but one road of victory without even the slightest deflection.

All functionaries and party members, by more thoroughly implementing our party's leadership art, should firmly secure the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, and by banding the broad masses tightly together around the party and the leader, further strengthen the mainstay of our revolution.

### **Let Us Increase the Output of Iron and Steel Materials To Accelerate Socialist Economic Construction**

*41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 53-56*

[Article by Choe Man-hyon]

[Text] Currently, our people and party are vigorously waging an all-out advance movement in order to brilliantly fulfill the Third 7- Year Plan in all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the militant tasks outlined in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message.

One of the important problems arising in fulfilling the grand goals of the new prospective plan designed to augment the nation's economic strength and radically improve the people's material and cultural standards of living is that of putting great efforts into the metal industry and boost the output of iron and steel materials.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We have to exert efforts to boost the production of iron and steel materials. Without boosting the production of iron and steel, we cannot rapidly develop all sectors of the people's economy."

Boosting the output of iron and steel materials is one of the principled problems which our party has been making strenuous efforts to solve..

Economic construction is an undertaking to produce material wealth by conquering nature. To increase material wealth so as to satisfy the independent demands of the masses of working people, we need large quantities of raw materials, fuel, and supplies. Of all materials used in economic construction, iron and steel materials, because of their material attributes, are basic materials widely used in many sectors of the national economy.

The production of iron and steel materials occupies an important place in the metal industry and plays a key role in accelerating the development of industrial sectors. The machine building industry, the core of the heavy industry, is the sector which turns out its products by processing no other materials but various metals, including iron and steel, produced in the metal industry. Only when the metal industry satisfactorily secures the production of various iron and steel materials, will it be possible to achieve an extensive and speedy development of the machine building industry. The electric and extractive industries—the key branches of the heavy industry—and other industries, and the railway transportation sector, need numerous machines and equipment and processed metals. Therefore, boosting of the output of iron and steel materials offers a sure guarantee for the rapid development of the key industrial sectors which play a pivotal role in socialist economic construction, and for the development of the heavy industry on a preferential basis.

Iron and steel materials not only play an important role in developing the heavy industry but also actively contribute to boosting productivity at a high pace in all sectors which play their parts in the improvement of the people's living standard, so that these sectors can make radical progress.

Needless to say, at this time when science and technology have developed and the chemical industry has reached a high plateau, various synthetic chemical products other than iron and steel are being widely used. But iron and steel materials still occupies an important place in economic construction.

In view of the importance of iron and steel materials in economic construction, our party has continued to put great efforts into the production of iron and steel materials throughout the entire period of building a self-supporting national economy, under the slogan "Iron and machines are the king of industry." With an epochal increase scored in the output of iron and steel materials as a result of the continuing development of the metal industry under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the firm material and technological foundations

has come to be laid for the acceleration of overall socialist economic construction and for a rapid improvement of the people's material and cultural standards of living.

At present, how to further boost the production of iron and steel materials arises as an important problem in successfully fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan by speeding up socialist economic construction.

The Third 7-Year Plan, which embodies the demands of socialist construction at its new, higher stage, is a great economic construction plan designed to further augment the nation's economic strength and radically improve the people's living standard, and is a great goal to bring about a decisive turnaround in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

In the period of the new prospective plan, we should actively speed up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and attain the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction. Clearly defined in the 10 major prospective goals of socialist construction are the levels of development in productivity that should be reached in the light industry, and agriculture, as well as the heavy industry sector including the metal industry. To successfully attain the 10 major goals of socialist economic construction, we should increase the output of iron and steel by putting great efforts into the metal industry. Only by increasing the iron and steel output will it be possible to upgrade the productive capacity of existing factories and enterprises to the maximum and build new factories and enterprises on a large scale and thus perfect substructures of the national economy and decisively improve the level of its technical provisions, and at the same time, achieve the modernization of the economy through an acceleration of the overall technological transformation of the national economy. Furthermore, when the demand of the national economy for iron and steel materials is fully satisfied by keeping pace with the realistic demands of the ever expanding scale of the national economy and the rapid development of science and technology, it will be possible to stabilize production and achieve a new upswing in production and construction by strengthening the production-consumption links between different sectors and between different units of the economy. If we are to scale the coal, electric power, and chemical heights, the paramount targets among the 10 major prospective goals, we have to secure an adequate supply of modern machinery and equipment by increasing the iron and steel output, and if we are to scale the fishery and grain heights to improve the living standard of our people, we have to build more modern fishing boats and produce and supply more modern farm machines. Only by increasing iron and steel production will we be able to successfully fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan, triumphantly attain the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction, and lay the solid material and technological foundations in gear with the complete victory of socialism.

To increase iron and steel production in particular arises as a pressing demand in completing the major construction targets pushed by the party.

Currently, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the major target projects, such as the Sunchon vinalon Complex and Kwangbok Boulevard construction projects, are progressing at a fast pace. These major target projects, which are under way in accordance with the party's far-reaching plans and under party leadership, represent a bold blueprint for augmenting the nation's economic might and particularly for satisfactorily solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems, and they are very important and rewarding undertakings with an eye to a happy future for our people.

Great quantities of iron and steel materials are needed to complete these important construction projects as soon as possible. Only by producing and supplying on time iron and steel materials in all specifications and in all grades will we be able to quicken the pace of construction and insure the best construction quality and thus accelerate the major target projects and produce more wealth necessary for the nation's plan for the ages. We also need great quantities of iron and steel materials if we are to move up the date of plant commissioning as much as possible by quickening the pace of construction on the one hand, and on the other, by producing and supplying plant facilities to major target products on time, and to make these important target projects prove their worth in socialist economic construction by increasing the efficacy of the investment.

How to brilliantly accomplish the tasks outlined in the theses on the rural economy through an active promotion of the overall mechanization of the rural economy and through the introduction of a dry-field spray system is a problem also ultimately related in a large measure to the problem of increasing the output of iron and steel materials.

As you see, increasing the output of iron and steel materials is an important matter on which we should keep a tight grip in the struggle to realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of our national economy, to actively speed up overall socialist economic construction, and to successfully fulfill the huge economic construction tasks before us.

All functionaries and workers in the metal industry should bring about an epochal turnaround in the production of iron and steel materials by thoroughly implementing our party's policy toward the metal industry with their intense revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

To bring about a new turnaround in the production of iron and steel materials, it is necessary, above all, for our functionaries to substantially plan and coordinate organizational and command work with a high sense of responsibility for their revolutionary duties.

Success in all tasks depends largely on the role of the command personnel of the revolution. There are no problems that cannot be solved if functionaries carry out their revolutionary tasks with the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy.

All leading functionaries in the metal industry should vigorously wage the struggle to increase the output of iron and steel materials with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the party's militant slogan calling for a further increase in the production of iron and steel materials to suit the demands of the developing realities. There is a pressing need in particular to establish the thorough revolutionary ethos of always putting their shoulders to difficult and arduous tasks at the head of the ranks and responsibly solving all pending problems by actively seeking out inner reserves. Functionaries should coordinate their efforts in organizing production so as to make raw materials, fuel, and cooperative supplies properly gear into the production process and organize the production process in such a way as to insure the priority production of indicator items to which the party attaches importance as a matter of policy. It is also necessary to establish the strong discipline of organizing production precisely in accordance with the production process once such process has been set forth, and set up a proper production command system so that continuing innovations may be achieved in the production of iron and steel materials.

Another requirement for bringing about a new turnaround in the production of iron and steel materials is the stabilization of production at a high level.

Today there is great potential for increasing the output of iron and steel materials in our country. The effective utilization of existing economic capital offers an important guarantee for satisfactorily meeting the daily growing demand of the national economy for iron and steel materials and successfully accomplishing the enormous task of socialist economic construction.

In waging the struggle to stabilize the production of iron and steel materials at a high level, it is important to solidly consolidate the chuche-oriented iron production bases. Leading functionaries in the metal industry should perfect the production processes of the chuche-oriented iron production bases and supply on time quality raw materials needed in the production of iron. At the same time, they should quickly resolve scientific and technological problems arising in developing chuche-oriented iron making methods.

The supply of raw materials, fuel, and power on time and in sufficient quantities is a precondition for stabilizing the production of iron and steel materials at a high level.

The production of iron and steel materials, unlike the production of other industrial products, requires an enormous quantity of raw materials, fuel, and electric power. Economic guidance functionaries should concentrate efforts on mines and collieries in Musan, Anju, and elsewhere and meticulously plan and coordinate their efforts in securing the production of dressed ores, coal, and various other raw materials and fuel. They should concentrate their efforts on Musan Mining Complex in particular, which plays a key role in securing raw materials in iron production. To increase dressed ore production in Musan Mining Complex, they should, on the one hand, insure the proper repair and maintenance of rotary well diggers, excavators, and large trucks to increase their operating rate, and on the other, supply modern excavating equipment on time and complete on schedule those construction projects which are designed to expand the production capacity. At the same time, in the related sectors and units, efforts should be made to produce and supply electric power, alloying elements, and electrodes strictly in accordance with the supply contracts and supply production machinery and various parts and materials on a priority basis. The iron and steel mills should step up the economy drive and accelerate technical remodeling in order to actively create reserves of raw materials and fuel.

In stabilizing the production of iron and steel materials at a high level, it is very important to put efforts into the proper management of equipment in this field. Functionaries in the metal industry should acquaint themselves with equipment in their own field, keep tabs on the condition of equipment on a regular basis, and take prompt countermeasures when any anomaly is uncovered. In the metal industry, efforts should be made to have operators of blast, open-hearth, electric, and sintering furnaces and other important equipment settle on their jobs, conduct political work among furnace maintenance workers, and establish a strong discipline so that the equipment may be well maintained in accordance with technical specifications. At the same time, instead of concentrating exclusively on immediate production goals, efforts should also be made to thoroughly establish a system of routine checks and repairs on metallurgical equipment and actively wage "the movement of loyalty to create model machine learning from No 26 lathe" as a mass drive so that the utilization of facilities may be increased.

To bring about an epochal turnaround in the production of iron and steel materials, technological remodeling should be actively accelerated by vigorously waging the technological innovation movement.

Socialist economic construction is accompanied by the technological revolution. In the production of iron and steel materials also, only by vigorously waging the technological revolution is it possible to increase labor productivity, expand the variety of iron and steel materials,

and drastically improve their quality through an upgrading of the level of technical provisions and through a wider introduction of advanced technical processes and new production methods.

Scientists and engineers should step up creative cooperation with workers and vigorously wage a struggle to continually expand the scope of automation and the introduction of remote control in operating the iron and steel making bases while consolidating the achievements made in this area under the wise leadership of the party. Then and only then will it be possible to improve technical indicators, ceaselessly lower the level of consumption of raw materials, and continually prolong the life span of the furnaces by actively introducing new technologies in iron making. In the metal industry, if technical problems arising in the effective utilization of waste heat and waste gas are solved while actively pushing the task of remodeling heating furnaces, then by this means alone will it be possible to lower the energy consumption level per ton of iron and steel materials as much as possible and produce more iron and steel materials with the same amount of raw materials, fuel, and power. If a vigorous struggle is waged to produce steel materials of various specifications and improve their quality, it will be possible to produce more machines with the same amount of steel materials and eliminate the wasting of metals. In the metal industry, research work by scientists and engineers designed to produce a great variety of alloy steel should be actively pushed while providing assistance to them so that they can actively contribute to the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy.

In bringing about an epochal turnaround in the production iron and steel materials, it is important for all branches of the national economy to step up assistance and support to the metal industry.

The metal industry, by dint of its productive and technological peculiarities, develops in close conjunction with various other sectors of the national economy, such as the extractive and electric power industries and railway transportation, and the development of the metal industry has a great impact on the development of other sectors of the national economy.

All economic guidance functionaries should clearly realize that when the output of iron and steel materials is increased by developing the metal industry, it will immediately lead to the boosting of the undertakings in their respective sectors, and with this realization, produce and supply raw materials, fuel, and power to the metal industry on time by tightly coordinating all their work from planning to supply work. At the same time, scrap iron should be collected and delivered to metal factories in a mass movement.

Today, functionaries and workers in the metal industry are faced with the honorable but arduous task of producing and supplying more iron and steel materials to suit the realistic demands of socialist economic construction.

We should once again powerfully demonstrate the heroic spirit of our people by producing more iron and steel materials and supplying them to socialist construction sites and thus actively contributing to the fulfillment of Third 7-Year Plan and to ongoing struggle for socialist construction.

**The Thoroughgoing Implementation of the Theses on the Agrarian Question Is an Important Task in Achieving the Complete Victory of Socialism**  
*41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 57-61*

[Article by So Kwan-hui]

[Text] In his New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again clarified the tasks that would arise in implementing the theses on the socialist agrarian question this year, a significant year marking the 40th founding anniversary of the republic, vigorously spurring our party and people into the struggle to carry out these tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction on implementing the theses on the agrarian question is a programmatic teaching that will open a brighter prospect on the road ahead for our people in the struggle to successfully fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan and to achieve the complete victory of socialism, while vigorously spurring our party and people into a new onward march.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is leading the chuche cause to brilliant victory, is sagaciously spurring the whole party, the whole country, and the whole people to an formidable struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction on the thoroughgoing implementation of the theses on the agrarian question.

Upheolding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership, we will solve the agrarian question once and for all and achieve the complete victory of socialism by more vigorously waging the struggle to implement the theses on the socialist agrarian question.

The right solution of the agrarian question is one of the most important revolutionary tasks facing the working class party and state in leading socialist and communist construction.

The agrarian question is one that concerns, on the one hand, the socioeconomic status of the farmers as the workers' allies, and on the other, the development of the productivity of the rural economy, one of the two branches of the people's economy. For the working-class party and state to correctly resolve this question, there should be a correct program for rural construction. Only then will it be possible to solve the agrarian question without a bias and achieve the complete victory of socialism and move forward to successfully consummate the cause of socialism and communism.

Our party's unique theses on the socialist agrarian question are the very program that illuminates the most straight road to solving the agrarian question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The theses on the socialist agrarian question as presented by our party constitute the program that illuminates the most correct road to socialist rural construction, and it is our party's firm determination to complete in the next few years the four major tasks of the technical revolutions called for in the theses, namely, the introduction of irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization in the rural economy." ("The New Year's Message," 1988, monograph, p 6)

The theses on the socialist agrarian question as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute the encyclopaedic programmatic guideline that provides scientific answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in solving the problems of the farmers and agriculture under socialism. If we follow the road indicated by the theses on the agrarian question, we will be able to solve the agrarian question once and for all and achieve the complete victory of socialism.

Thoroughgoing implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question will make it possible, above all, to eliminate class distinctions and realize a classless society.

A basic problem in achieving the complete victory of socialism is how to eliminate class distinctions and realize a classless society by remolding man and social institutions on the pattern of the working class.

In socialist society—in which the exploiting classes have been liquidated and class distinctions, the root cause of all social misfortunes, have been eliminated as a result of the socialist revolution—only the working class and the cooperative farmers remain as classes. Accordingly, the question of abolishing classes in socialist society is that of eliminating the class distinction between the working class and the farmers by solving the agrarian question, and only when this question is solved, will it be possible to ultimately accomplish the historical task of abolishing classes and realize a classless society.

In eliminating the class distinction between the working class and the farmers, it is necessary to establish unitary control of the means of production by all-people ownership, through the conversion of cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people. Conversion of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is a very formidable task, which can be undertaken smoothly only when full material as well as ideological preparations have been made.

Our party's unique theses on the socialist agrarian question provide comprehensive answers to problems arising in making full preparations for the conversion of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership.

The theses on the socialist agrarian question as formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song hold the settlement of the following problems as the basic principle in solving the agrarian question under socialism: the problem of thoroughly executing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in the rural community; the problem of stepping up working-class guidance to the farmers, industrial assistance to agriculture, and urban support for the rural community in every possible way; and the problem of upgrading the level of guidance to and management of the rural economy ever closer to the level of the advanced industrial management method; and the problem of strengthening the links between cooperative ownership and all-people ownership and bringing cooperative ownership ever closer to all-people ownership. The theses on the agrarian question not only provide the basic principle for the solution of the agrarian question but also clarify all problems that arise in consolidating and developing cooperative ownership and converting it to all-people ownership, ranging from the basic tasks for socialist rural construction as an embodiment of this principle to concrete methods for accomplishing these tasks. The theses on the agrarian make this point in particular: cooperative ownership exists side by side with all-people ownership in socialist society because the farmers' level of ideological consciousness and their technological and cultural levels fall below those of the working class and because the material and technological foundations of agriculture are weaker than those of industry; accordingly, to convert cooperative ownership to all-people ownership, the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness of the rural community need be eliminated by waging the three revolutions.

If the basic principle set forth in the theses on the agrarian question for solving the agrarian question is firmly adhered to and the basic tasks outlined therein are thoroughly accomplished, the gap between workers and farmers in their technological and cultural levels, as well as in their levels of ideological consciousness will be eliminated by enhancing the farmers' level of ideological consciousness and their technological and cultural levels, and the gap between the material and technological foundations of agriculture and industry will be eliminated with improvement in the technical provisions of agriculture. When the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness of the rural community is eliminated, ideological and material preparations for the conversion of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership will be fully completed. This indicates that the thoroughgoing implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question will make it possible, by converting cooperative ownership to all-people ownership, to accomplish the working classification of the farmers and eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the farmers.

The thoroughgoing implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question will also make it possible to sufficiently provide the people with an affluent material and cultural life.

The socialist society that has won complete victory is a developed society that guarantees not only complete social and political equality to all its members but also an affluent material and cultural life for all the workers of the country. In the socialist society that has won complete victory, each and every worker will enjoy to his heart's content an affluent material and cultural life as well as an independent political life.

To fully provide an affluent material and cultural life for the people, the food, clothing, and shelter problem should be solved in a satisfactory manner, by properly carrying out socialist construction. The most important facet of the food, clothing, and shelter problems of the people is the food problem, which cannot be solved without developing agriculture.

The theses on the socialist agrarian question make it possible to develop the rural economy into a large-scale economy based on modern machinery and technologies and to rapidly increase agricultural production. A large-scale rural economy, unlike a small-scale private-peasants economy, has an advantage in carrying out agricultural production by the industrial method, through an extensive introduction of modern machinery and technologies in the entire process of agricultural production. The theses on the agrarian question clearly outline concrete tasks and methods for developing the rural economy into a large-scale economy, tasks such as waging the rural technological revolution with the introduction of irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization in the rural economy as its basic substance, providing support for the rural community, and giving state guidance to cooperative farms.

Accordingly, when the theses on the socialist agrarian question are thoroughly implemented, not only will the class distinction between the working class and the farmers be eliminated but also the level of technical provisions of agriculture will be drastically improved and agricultural production shifted into an advanced technical process based on modern machinery and technologies; and as a consequence, agriculture will be industrialized and the rural economy developed into a large-scale economy. When agriculture is industrialized and the rural economy develops into a large-scale economy, the utility rate of the land, a basic means of production in agriculture, along with agricultural productivity, will increase drastically, and a more favorable condition will be provided for the growth and ripening of farm crops. As the theses on the agrarian question are thoroughly implemented, the material and technological foundations of a large-scale rural economy will be firmly consolidated and overall agricultural production, including the production of grain and industrial crops, will increase at a faster pace.

The implementation of the theses on the agrarian question will make it possible not only to solve the food problem of the farmers in a satisfactory manner by increasing agricultural production but also to give positive impetus to developing other sectors of the people's economy by providing raw materials needed in industry in sufficient quantities.

Making the people's livelihood more affluent by spurring the development of the overall economy, including agriculture—herein lies one of the major roles played by the implementation of the theses on the agrarian question in achieving the complete victory of socialism.

All this indicates that the thoroughgoing implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question provides a sure guarantee for achieving the complete victory of socialism by realizing a classless society and by providing an affluent material and cultural life for the people.

The theses on the socialist agrarian question as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute our party's great militant program for solving the agrarian question once and for all and achieving the complete victory of socialism. The validity, superiority, and great viability of the theses on the agrarian question have long been borne out by the practice of socialist rural construction in our country. For the past 20 years in which we have advanced on the road indicated by the theses on the agrarian question, prodigious victories and proud successes have been scored in our rural community.

The farmers, masters of the rural community, are being prepared as chuche-type revolutionaries stoutly armed with the chuche ideology and, possessing a high technological and cultural standard, rallied around the party and the leader in rock-hard unity and solidarity. Never before in the history of our country did our farmers enjoy such a high level of ideological consciousness and such a high technological and cultural standard as they enjoy now, nor did they ever work for the collective and the society more devotedly than now. This represents the most signal success achieved in the past 20 years or more in the course of implementing the theses on the agrarian question and constitutes by far the most precious asset. In the rewarding struggle to implement the theses on the socialist agrarian question, the material and technological foundations of agriculture have been consolidated as never before, and agricultural production has increased by leaps. As a result, our rural economy today is manifesting its mighty strength as an integral part of our self-supporting socialist national economy and actively contributing to overall socialist construction in the country.

The proud successes scored in the past 20 years since the theses on the agrarian question was made public clearly attest to the fact that the theses on the socialist agrarian question are the only valid guideline for socialist rural construction. Our party owes it to the theses on the agrarian question that it has been correctly solving the

agrarian question without the slightest deviation and deflection and bringing the true superiority of the socialist rural economic system into full play.

Indeed the theses on the socialist agrarian question as set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great and magnificent program for rural construction which is so unique that nowhere can a parallel be found. Only by following the road indicated by these theses will it be possible to turn our countryside securely into a prosperous socialist rural community and to brilliantly consummate the historical cause of achieving the complete victory of socialism through the successful solution of the agrarian question.

By waging a more vigorous struggle to implement the theses on the agrarian question, we should brilliantly complete the implementation of the theses and achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"If we follow the road indicated by the theses on the socialist agrarian question as set forth our party, we will be able to bring the superiority of the socialist rural economic system into play as much as we wish"

To thoroughly implement the theses on the socialist agrarian question, all functionaries and workers should first of all have the firm conviction that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished as long as they follow our party's lines and policies.

All the lines and policies of our party serve as the guiding principles that brightly illuminate the road ahead for our revolution. It is because our people, under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, have struggled only by following nothing but our party's lines and policies, regarding them as the guiding principle, that from the early period of their embarkation upon building a new society until now, they have been able to make proud achievements in solving the agrarian question in particular, including the land reform and the cooperativization of agriculture, and in the revolutionary struggle and construction in general. The first prerequisite for quickly completing the implementation of the these on the socialist agrarian question at this time is for us to have the firm, rock-hard conviction that there is nothing that cannot be done as long as we follow the party's lines and policies.

All our functionaries and workers should deeply cherish the firm conviction that the theses on the socialist agrarian question are the most correct program for rural construction and that when they defend, adhere to, and implement these theses, they will be able to solve the agrarian question once and for all and achieve the complete victory of socialism soon. In doing so, they

should have firm faith in our party's lines and policies without the slightest wavering, whatever wind may blow wherever and whenever, and adhere to and implement our own type of socialist rural construction program.

In implementing the theses on the socialist agrarian question, it is also important to actively push the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in the countryside, upholding the banner of three revolution, ideological, technological, and cultural.

The active propulsion of three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, in the countryside is the most important task outlined in the theses on the socialist agrarian question and is the basic task arising at this time in completing the implementation of the theses on the agrarian question. Only by vigorously pushing the three revolutions in the countryside and thus by better preparing the farmers as masters of socialist rural construction and consolidating the material and technological foundations of the rural economy, will we be able to complete the implementation of the theses on the agrarian question soon.

We should step up ideological indoctrination among farm workers to arm them firmly with the great chuche ideology and the revolutionary view of the leader, so that all agricultural workers do farming well, in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method, with a keener sense of self-consciousness as the masters responsible for the nation's granary. At the same time, a task to upgrade the technological and cultural standards of the agricultural workers should be carried out in a substantive way.

The decisive key to completely freeing the farmers from backbreaking labor and rapidly increasing agricultural production lies in the industrialization of agriculture through the acceleration of the rural technical revolution. The fundamental idea of the theses on the agrarian question is to have the farmers perform labor without toil and lead a cultured life. Our party did not set forth the theses on the socialist agrarian question merely to increase agricultural productivity, but its main purpose is to free all the farmers from backbreaking labor and provide them with conditions necessary for a cultural life. Our party's firm determination to complete the four major tasks of the technical revolution in the rural economy in the next few years reflects its intention to accomplish this main purpose.

By keeping a tight grip on the party's agriculture-first policy, we should produce tractors, modern farm machines, and a variety of chemical fertilizers suitable to realities in our country and deliver them to the countryside in quantities and install spray-type irrigation facilities in 500,00-chongbo of dry-fields as a nationwide mass movement. At the same time, we should wage a vigorous movement to reclaim tideland and search for more arable land so that we can bring more land under cultivation.

In completing the implementation of the theses on the agrarian question, it is also important to step up guidance, assistance, and support to the rural community.

The struggle to completely implement the theses on the agrarian question is a formidable undertaking to realize a classless society and to solve the food, clothing, and shelter problem of the people in a more satisfactory manner. To accomplish this undertaking in the near future, guidance, assistance, and support to the rural community should be further stepped up.

With a keen realization of the fact that the struggle to implement the theses on the agrarian question is a rewarding struggle to convincingly demonstrate the superiority of the socialist rural economic system and to enhance the glory of the chuche Korea, which is marching forward under the lofty banner of chuche ideology, we should launch as one into the struggle to completely implement the theses on the socialist rural question. People in all sectors and units, regarding the implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question as their own duty, should voluntarily take upon tasks that can be done in their respective sectors and units and provide active assistance to the rural community in material and technological terms as well as in politico-ideological terms, from the firm standpoint of being masters, so that all the people of the country may give a shout of joy upon the complete implementation of the theses on the socialist agrarian question.

For party organizations to step up guidance is a decisive guarantee for completely implementing the theses on the agrarian question.

As demonstrated in the process of accomplishing huge revolutionary tasks one after another in the past, success in the revolutionary struggle and construction depends wholly on strengthening party guidance.

Pointing out that whether or not we will be able to successfully accomplish the task of implementing the theses on the agrarian question depends on the guidance of party organizations in this task, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently instructed party organizations to move forward, with a tight grip on the struggle to completely implement the theses on the agrarian question.

Party organizations and functionaries should concretely understand and grasp the overall aspects of the task to implement the theses on the agrarian question, and on this basis, accurately formulate the right methodology and goals for each stage, and aggressively carry out political and ideological work designed to implement the theses. We should vigorously spur party members and workers to completely implement the theses on the agrarian question soon, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and particularly by displaying the same vigor and spirit with which

in the postwar period in which everything was in short supply, all the people of our country launched into the struggle to introduce irrigation in the countryside and completed the task.

The herculean task to implement the theses on the agrarian question demands that functionaries enhance their sense of responsibility. Party organizations should actively lead functionaries to throw themselves into the struggle to implement the theses, by putting their shoulders to the wheel, and responsively accomplish their assigned tasks in accordance with the principle of absolute and unconditional adherence to party policy.

The struggle to completely implement the theses on the agrarian question is an honorable undertaking designed to demonstrate the validity of the chuche-oriented program for socialist rural construction and to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

We should demonstrate the superiority of the socialist rural economic system to the fullest extent by further vigorously waging the struggle to completely implement the theses on the socialist agrarian question.

**The Development of Science and Technology and a Wholesale Technological Remodeling of the People's Economy**  
*41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 62-66*

[Article by Kim Kyong-wan]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with a deep insight into the important place science and technology occupy in the development of the economy, set forth the rewarding task to carry out an all-out technological remodeling of the people's economy by moving forward with a tight grip on the development of science and technology as the most important goal in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The most important task in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan is to vigorously accelerate a technological remodeling of the people's economy by developing science and technology and by stepping up the technological innovation movement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 9, p 482)

Science and technology are a product of man's creative wisdom and a manifestation of creativity in enabling the people to attain their independent stand and attitude. For the people to achieve their independent stand and attitude, they have to bring their creativity into play, and to do this, they have to have creative wisdom. From time immemorial, through the process of his productive life of remaking nature and through his social life, man came to perceive the essential attributes of natural and social

phenomena and the laws of movement of nature and society and kept on compiling his creative knowledge. Science is precisely a system of knowledge by which the essential attributes of nature and the laws of its movement are illuminated; and technology is, on the one hand, a system of knowledge that clarifies the concrete means of remaking the objective world to suit the demands of mankind, and on the other hand, a system of skills, production machinery, and other means of labor which man has acquired by experience through repeated practice.

From the beginning, science and technology, as a product of man's creative wisdom, played an ever increasing role in the development of production with the passage of time; and today they have come to exercise a decisive influence on the development of the economy as they progress at a very fast pace.

Ours is an age of science and technology.

Science and technology have developed so rapidly that today they have reached such a high level that far exceeds the limits mankind had imagined ever before in terms of the speed of development, the depth of study, and the scope of application. Without a rapid development of science and technology, it is impossible to make even a single step forward in socialist construction, or to attain any single goal of economic construction, or to improve the people's standard of living.

At the present time, developing science and technology is above all an essential requirement in rapidly developing the economy of our country by carrying out a wholesale remodeling of the people's economy.

The realities of socialist economic construction in our country call for the fast development of science and technology as an urgent task. Without a rapid development of science and technology and without a wholesale remodeling of the national economy on the basis of this development, it is impossible to uplift the national economy onto a new, higher stage. The present factories and enterprises in our country which our people have built with money saved penny by penny in the past are the precious assets of the state and a sound investment which will enable our country to develop fast. By developing our nation's science and technology and effectively utilizing the existing foundations of the economy, we will also be able to push production and construction at a faster pace and drastically improve the people's living standard.

If we are to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan and successfully attain the 10 major goals of socialist economic construction in the new prospective plan period, we also need to accelerate a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy, and to do this, we need to rapidly develop science and technology.

The promotion of the rapid development of basic science, electronic engineering, and automation engineering, the exploration of new fields of science and technology, and a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy on this basis will offer a sound guarantee for the fast development of the nation's economy in keeping with the trends of development of the world economy.

Developing the nation's science and technology is an essential requirement in putting in place a firm guarantee for hastening the reunification of the country.

Under the current condition in which the U.S. imperialists occupy half of our land and in which South Korea has become an American colony, our party and people are faced with a noble duty to hasten the reunification of the country while accelerating socialist economic construction in the northern half of the republic. What occupies an important place in hastening the cause of national reunification is a continual augmentation of the economic might of the country through a vigorous acceleration of socialist economic construction in the northern half of the republic; and what is important here is to develop science and technology at a fast pace.

Only through the development of science and technology will it be possible to bring the superiority of the socialist system in the northern half of the republic into full play and encourage and stir up the South Korean people who, looking up to the northern half of the republic, are sacrificing themselves to fight for the independent reunification of the fatherland. Only by solidly consolidating the material and technological foundations of the northern half of the republic through the development of science and technology will it be possible to promptly smash the war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and hasten the cause of national reunification.

An important immediate goal of scientific and technological development in our country is to carry out a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy.

The carrying out of a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy means technologically remodeling the whole aspects of the economy of the country so that the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy can be achieved.

The communist economy is one that has accomplished its chucheization, modernization, and scientization. When the national economy achieves its chucheization, modernization, and scientization through a wholesale technological remodeling, the material and technological foundations of socialism will be solidly built and the material foundations of the communist-type social economic relations securely laid.

An important task arising in the development of science and technology at the present time is, above all, to solve scientific and technological problems in securing an adequate supply of raw material, fuel, and power.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Solving raw material, fuel, and power problems is one of the pressing tasks arising in the economic development of our country." ("On Further Developing Science and Technology," monograph, p 3)

Under the circumstances in which the demand for raw materials, fuel, and power continually increases with the growth in production, the development of science and technology necessary to meet this demand by relying on the resources of our country is an important requirement in achieving the chucheization of the national economy.

To satisfactorily meet this requirement, we should concentrate efforts on finding proper solutions to scientific and technological problems arising in actively developing the natural resources of the country and in effectively utilizing them. To this end, we should study and develop modern prospecting methods and means; develop mining, coal cutting, and ore dressing technologies suitable to actual conditions in our country; and study and perfect high-performance mining equipment. In addition, we should step up research work designed to solve scientific and technological problems arising in building hydroelectric, thermoelectric, and atomic power plants suitable to actual conditions in our country. At the same time, we should step up scientific research work designed to find substitutes for raw materials and fuel unavailable in our country while economizing on the use of raw materials, fuel, and power to the utmost.

Another important task arising in developing science and technology at the present is to solve scientific and technological problems in modernizing production machinery.

The modernization of the national economy is an undertaking to improve plant machinery and other means of labor on the basis of the latest scientific and technological know-how. It is accomplished only through the process of either replacing worn out and outmoded equipment by modern facilities or devising new machines and introducing them not only in industry but also in all other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, public health, and capital construction.

The objective of the modernization of plant machinery is the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of production process. The modernization of technical provisions is closely linked to the overall modernization of production process. The highest form

of the mechanization of production process is its automation, robotization, and computerization. This objective of the modernization of plant machinery can be attained only on the basis of the latest achievements in such scientific and technological fields as mechanical engineering, electronic engineering, and automation engineering.

Only by developing mechanical engineering, electronic engineering, and automation engineering and producing greater quantities of automated equipment, robots, and computers of better quality, will it be possible to speed up the modernization of plant machinery. An important task facing the mechanical engineering field is that of solving scientific and technological problems in producing greater quantities of new plant machinery suitable to actual conditions in our country and in raising the machine industry of the country by another peg by vigorously waging the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement in particular. An important task confronting the electronic engineering field is to solve scientific and technological problems in developing electronic materials, in improving their degree of purity, and in developing direct circuits and other electronic components and computers; whereas an important task facing the automation engineering field is to solve scientific and technological problems in developing automation elements and devices and automatic control systems as well as the theory of automatic control.

Still another important task arising in developing science and technology at the present time is to step up research work designed to lift technical production process, methods of production, and business operations onto a new scientific foundation. It is necessary to lift technical production process, methods of production, and business operations onto a new scientific foundation in order to promote the scientification of the national economy. Particularly, to promote the scientification of business operations, we should introduce modern technical provisions mainly for handling information, such as computers, industrial television, and wireless telephones. Only through the introduction of modern scientific technical devices in business operations will it be possible to make accurate economic calculations, further increase productivity by mustering and utilizing reserves and potential for growth in production to the utmost while conserving as much labor as possible, and grasp the actual state of production on time and in concrete terms and deal with problems in production from an overall perspective. Therefore, scientists and technical experts should put efforts into research work designed to solve in a farsighted manner those problems that arise in lifting technical production process, methods of production, and business operations in all sectors of the national economy onto a new scientific foundation to suit the demands of socialist economic development.

The task to put efforts into developing basic science, and push ahead in a farsighted manner with the task of exploring new frontiers of science and technology arises

as a very important one in developing science and technology at the present time.

The development of modern science and technology is based on the achievements of basic science; and self-reliance in the economic and scientific fields requires the development of basic science. Basic science becomes the foundation of applied science by theoretically unraveling the inevitability of all natural and social phenomena. Apart from the development of basic science there can be no development of applied science and technology. Accordingly, by developing basic science, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, we should make basic science better serve for the development of the nation's science and technology.

To lift our science and technology onto the world standard, we should vigorously push the task of exploring new frontiers of science and technology while developing basic science. We should strive to develop cellular engineering, genetic engineering, ultra high pressure physics, and cryogenics and make active efforts to solve problems arising in developing laser and plasma technologies, atomic energy, and solar energy and introducing them in the national economy.

In successfully accomplishing the tasks confronting science and technology at the present time, it is important above all for all functionaries to have the right view of science and technology.

We should always direct profound attention to developing science and technology with the firm viewpoint and stand that without developing science and technology we will never be able to advance the national economy even by one step, and from this viewpoint we should wage a vigorous ideological struggle against any phenomenon of neglecting science and technology and against all hues of outmoded thoughts which impede the development of science and technology, such as technological mysticism, conservatism, empiricism, and fundamentalism. We should further sharpen partywide and societal interest in science and technology and provide scientists and technical experts with adequate working and living conditions so that they may give full play to their wisdom and talents.

To successfully accomplish tasks confronting science and technology, we should thoroughly establish chuche in this field.

Establishing chuche in developing science and technology means maintaining an independent stand of solving all scientific and technological problems by our own efforts to suit the interests of the country and the demands of the people. It also means creatively solving all scientific and technological problems by relying on the wisdom and efforts of the people to suit actual conditions in the country.

By firmly establishing chuche in developing science and technology, we should further strengthen the self-supporting capability and chuche character of our economy, continually improve the technical provisions of the national economy, and satisfactorily solve scientific and technological problems arising in lifting production and business operations onto a new scientific foundation. At the same time, by stepping up the struggle to thoroughly combat flunkeyism and dogmatism in scientific and technological work, we should eliminate any phenomenon of swallowing whole or mechanically imitating the results of scientific and technological researches in other countries or of doing nothing but looking to others for help; and should thoroughly establish, on the one hand, the self-reliant stand of finding solutions to scientific and technological problems arising in the reality of our own country by using our own brains and by relying on our efforts, and on the other, the creative stand of creatively solving all scientific and technological problems in a way suitable to real conditions in our country.

To say that we should establish chuche in scientific research work is not to say in the least that we may lessen the work of introducing advanced science and technology from other countries. Introduction of advanced science and technology of other countries to suit the interests of our revolution and actual conditions in our country is our party's firm stand in rapidly developing science and technology on our own initiative. All functionaries, clearly understanding that introduction of advanced science and technology from foreign countries runs counter neither to the demand for developing our science and technology on our own initiative nor to the principle of self-reliance, should actively introduce advanced science and technology from foreign countries and briskly carry out scientific and technological exchanges and exchanges of scientific and technological information with foreign countries by various methods.

To successfully accomplish the tasks confronting science and technology, we should draw up correct plans for scientific and technological development and strive to implement them without fail.

In socialist society where the economy develops in a planned manner, science and technology also develop in a planned manner under the overall leadership of the state. Only through proper planning of scientific and technological development programs is it possible to insure goal consciousness, the quality of planning, and speed in prosecuting the technological revolution and in developing science and technology to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system.

We should accurately draw up our science and technology development plans in keeping with the prospective goals and the realistic demands of socialist economic construction and to the trends of scientific and technological development in the world and make great efforts to promptly introduce in production the valuable new results of research and development as well as rationalization plans.

In successfully accomplishing the tasks confronting science and technology, it is important to decisively upgrade the quality standards of scientists and technical experts.

The scientific and technological levels of scientists and technicians are in itself an indicator of the level of development of science of the country. Only when scientists, aware of their mission as sentries, improve their qualities, will they be able to make breakthroughs in the struggle to develop science and technology. Scientists and technicians should thoroughly establish a revolutionary study habit to be versed in their specialties and master foreign languages to keep abreast with the trends in the development of modern science and technology.

The policy of strengthening creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and broad circles of workers is an ingenious policy that embodies our party's mass line in the field of development of science and technology by linking science and technology to production. Broad circles of workers have rich practical experiences which have been accumulated through their productive activities and they are the ones who know the reality of production better than anybody else. Therefore, strengthening of creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and workers enables scientists to learn from the practical experiences of the producers and develop science and technology on the mass basis by relying on the mass wisdom and creative power of the producers.

Vigorous waging of the movement of the "February 17 Scientists and Technicians Shock Brigade" and the "15 April Technological Innovation Shock Brigade" consisting of scientists, technicians, and highly skilled producers is an important means of strengthening creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and producers and developing the mass technological innovation movement.

We should clearly understand why our party has such a profound interest in the role of the technological innovation movement, and wage this movement all the more vigorously so that we may actively contribute to developing science and technology and achieving a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy.

It is impossible to dynamically develop science and technology by the efforts of scientists and technicians alone.

We should strenuously wage the mass technological innovation movement to have not only scientists and technicians but also all producers come up with one or more inventions, creative designs, and rationalization plans each and introduce them in production.

In rapidly developing science and technology and achieving a wholesale technological remodeling of the national economy, it is very important to enhance the role of universities and science research organizations.

Today, modern science and technology are developing at a fast tempo, playing a crucial role in economic development, and this reality demands that universities and science research institutes fulfill their mission in the development of science and technology.

Universities and science research institutes should greatly contribute to developing the nation's science and technology by decisively stepping up science and technology education and scientific research work to suit the new demands of the developing realities in which the new grand tasks of the prospective plan have been set forth.

Strengthening of partywide guidance in science and technology is a principled requirement to which we should hold fast in developing science and technology.

As is the case with all other tasks, in developing science and technology also, we can produce results only when partywide guidance is insured correctly. Only by strengthening partywide guidance in scientific and technological work will it be possible to consolidate the army of scientists and technical functionaries well, enhance the role of scientists and technicians, provide proper partywide backing to actively secure adequate working and living conditions for them, and correctly grasp and control scientific and technological work so that it can proceed on the basis of party policy.

Our party has set the high goal of lifting the nation's level of science and technology onto the world standard in the shortest time possible and is currently calling upon the whole party and all the people to attain this goal. We should brilliantly adorn this significant year, the year marking 40th founding anniversary of the republic, with excellent achievements in the development of science and technology by upholding the party's intention and bringing about a new turnaround in the development of science and technology.

**Experience of a District Party Committee Which Consolidated the Party's Task by Stressing the Fulfillment of the Revolutionary Tasks**

*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 67-70*

[Article by Kang Kwang-su; not translated]

**The Party's Organizational and Political Task Is To Equip the Workers To Solve All Problems by Themselves Based Upon the Stand of the Masters**

*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 71-75*

[Article by Yi Chong-chun; not translated]

**Establishing a Revolutionary Leader Outlook and Creation of Literature and Art**

*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 76-80*

[Article by Kang Nung-su; not translated]

**The South Korean Puppet Regime Is a Nation-Selling Regime Which Carries Out the U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Policies**

*Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 88 pp 81-84*

[Article by Pak Tong-kun; not translated]

**The U.S. Imperialists' Strategy Toward Asia and the Pacific and Their Scheme To Concoct the Triangular Military Alliance**

41090014 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 1, Jan 88 pp 85-88

[Article by Hwang Hon]

[Text] Today, Asia and the Pacific have been turned into a powder keg in which tremendous armed forces of aggression are massed and weapons of massacre, including nuclear weapons, are crammed and is becoming an area in which the situation is most strained and acute. The creation of this dangerous situation is connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression at this area and have intensified war maneuvers according to their strategy toward Asia and the Pacific.

Trying to dominate the world with power is the invariable global strategy of the U.S. imperialists. At present, the U.S. imperialists are going toward the road of giving a heavier weight to Asia and the Pacific in implementing their global strategy. They have moved the center of their global strategy from Europe to Asia and the Pacific, calling Asia and the Pacific "a vital area" for "U.S. interests" and "a key region" for "guaranteeing the security of the United States." And they are coming out with a new strategy toward Asia and the Pacific.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Today, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression at Asia and the Pacific, saying that the 21st century is an era of the Pacific."

"The basic aim sought by the U.S. imperialists in Asia and the Pacific is to check the socialist countries and progressive forces with power and to establish their right of domination and control over this area."

The U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia and the Pacific is aimed at blockading and attacking the socialist countries by massing more U.S. armed forces in this area and by forming a new NATO-type military bloc in the way of rallying together the Japanese militaristic forces, other countries that follow them, and their puppets and at establishing their right of domination and control over this area by barring the rapid growth of anti-imperialist forces of independence. It is, in essence, an extremely adventurous military strategy designed to establish their right of domination and control over Asia and the Pacific through superiority in "power."

The U.S. imperialists are coming out with the Asia and Pacific strategy primarily in order to restore their past status and to maintain and expand their colonial rule in this area.

Since the end of World War II, Asia and the Pacific have become an area in which revolutionary storms have most fiercely raged and a basic stage of the anti-imperialist

revolutionary struggle. It is precisely in this area that the life vein of imperialism is being cut off. Since they suffered a bitter defeat in Korea for the first time in history and began to go downhill, the U.S. imperialists have gone through one defeat after another in Southeast Asia and have been expelled from southwest Asia. Such aggressive military blocs as SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization] and CENTO, which they concocted, were collapsed, and ANZUS has been helpless by the powerful anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle by the peoples of this area. As a result, the U.S. imperialists' right of domination and their influence over this area have been greatly decreased and their policy of aggression toward Asia has faced the crisis of overall collapse. Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists cannot be banished from this area in the end, to say nothing of being unable to realize any strategy of aggression they please.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists set forth as their important strategic goal checking the socialist countries, stifling the anti-imperialist forces of independence, and reestablishing their domination over this area by swiftly adding their armed forces of aggression to Asia and the Pacific and by intensifying military collusion with countries that follow them and with their lackeys.

Another reason the U.S. imperialists are coming out with the strategy toward Asia and the Pacific is to further intensify their economic plunder in this area.

Asia and the Pacific abound in natural rubber, tin, titanium, petroleum, and other strategic resources. The amount of natural rubber produced in Asian countries accounts for 80 percent of the world market and the amount of tin for 60 percent. According to data, most of the petroleum resources in the continental shelf are deposited undersea in this area. Because of this, Asia and the Pacific are drawing great attention from the U.S. and other imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists' economic dependence on Asia and the Pacific is increasing daily. The volume of U.S. trade with Europe decreased from 31.5 percent of its total trade in 1970 to 25.7 percent in 1982; however, its trade volume with Asia and the Pacific increased from 26.1 percent to 34.8 percent during the same period. The United States is importing more than 90 percent of its demand for germanium, titanium, and tungsten and 80 percent of its demand for tin and natural rubber from Asia. The center of the U.S. external trade is moving from Europe to Asia and the Pacific. Without depending on its economic plunder in Asia and the Pacific, the United States can no longer maintain its imperialist economy nor can it realize its economic expansion in the world. Trying to firmly secure Asia and the Pacific as a stable base for supplying raw materials and fuel, as a market for their products, and as a site for investing their capital is also an important strategic goal the U.S. imperialists seek in this area.

Also, the U.S. imperialists are coming out with the strategy toward Asia and the Pacific because this area is of great military strategic significance in realizing their new global strategy.

So far, the U.S. imperialists have sought total confrontation with the socialist countries, with the NATO area in West Europe at the center, and have tried to form the rim of encirclement around the socialist countries by linking NATO to other military blocs in the world. Because this military strategy can no longer work, as a result of changes in the relationship of force, the U.S. imperialists have begun to give a new military strategic significance to Asia and the Pacific. They are trying to encircle the socialist countries from two directions—east and west—by concocting a new military bloc under their initiative. The U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia and the Pacific is a direct outcome of this new global military strategy.

The U.S. strategy toward Asia and the Pacific is thoroughly a strategy of aggression and war designed to realize their wild ambition to endlessly dominate this area by relying on "power." This shows that there is no limit to the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition and greed and that as they become richer, their wild desire and avarice increase and they perpetrate aggression and plunder against other countries more tenaciously and tyrannically.

The U.S. imperialists give great significance to cooking up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance in implementing their aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The U.S. imperialists are less disguisedly committing maneuvers to concoct the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance to inveigle Japan into it in performing their aggressive strategy toward Asia." ("A Collection of Kim Il-song's Works" Vol 9, pp 458-459)

Using their allies and followers for their aggressive purpose by rallying them into a military alliance and using their lackeys as a shock brigade to attack people in the area within the sphere of the alliance are stereotypical methods employed by the U.S. imperialists in conducting aggression against other countries. Because they have not been able to counter the rapidly growing anti-imperialist forces and socialist forces in Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists are more tenaciously clinging to this crafty method.

The U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is an important part of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific and is a dangerous aggressive military bloc against the Korean people and the peoples in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to inveigle Japan completely into implementing their strategy toward Asia and the Pacific by cooking up the triangular military alliance. The U.S. imperialists give particular significance to Japan, which has great military and economic potential and rich experience in wars of aggression, in performing their strategy toward Asia and the Pacific. The U.S. imperialists are trying to commission the Japanese militaristic forces to act as the "Lord" of Asia and as their agent by allowing them to play an important role in the triangular military alliance and are scheming to seize the Asian countries through them and realize a colonial rule over these countries. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to strengthen the collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets through the triangular military alliance, are trying to facilitate the Japanese reactionaries' military infiltration into South Korea, and are trying to inveigle the Japanese militaristic forces deep into their maneuvers for provoking another Korean war.

Also, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to make a new "Asian and Pacific collective security system" in Asia and the Pacific, like NATO in Europe, by concocting the triangular military alliance, by linking it to ANZUS, and by enticing other countries into taking part in this structure.

The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are also seeking their own aggressive and reactionary purpose in maneuvers to concoct the triangular military alliance.

The Japanese militarists are trying to realize their wild desire for reinvading Asia by capitalizing on the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia and the Pacific. Proceeding from this wild ambition, they have drastically increased military expenditures, actively following maneuvers to fabricate the triangular military alliance; have accelerated Japan's rearmament; and have strengthened the military collusion with the South Korean puppets. The Japanese reactionaries are spreading the tentacles of aggression into a vast area of Asia, including South Korea, using the triangular military alliance as a stepping stone, and are reemerging as a dangerous force of aggression.

The South Korean puppet clique is trying to leave South Korea completely to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries as a dual colony by taking the lead in executing the U.S. and Japanese masters' policy of aggression against Asia, and, in return for this, is trying to realize its dirty ambition for long-term power and expansion of the colonial fascist rule over all of Korea.

Because they seek common purposes and have common interests in the triangular military alliance, the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppets have closely colluded with each other.

The U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of the triangular military alliance on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean peninsula is directly connected with the Asian Continent and is adjacent to Japan, with only a sea in between. The U.S. imperialists view the Korean peninsula as a particularly important military strategic vantage point carrying out their strategy toward Asia and the Pacific. An aim sought by the U.S. imperialists in Korea is to devide our country forever and seize South Korea as their colony by concocting "two Koreas" and to conduct aggression against the northern half of the Republic, the socialist countries in Asia, and furthermore, the entire Asian Continent, using South Korea as a stepping stone. To achieve their aggressive purpose, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating their efforts on perfecting the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, drastically augmenting nuclear weapons and other armed forces of aggression currently in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have strengthened the "security treaty" with Japan and the "mutual defense treaty" with the South Korean puppet clique in order to perfect the triangular military alliance. At the same time, they have accelerated U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration by more closely tying up the South Korean puppets with Japan.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the former U.S.-Japan and U.S.-South Korea joint operational systems are being changed to the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular joint operational system.

Communication, information, and military terms, which link the U.S. Forces to the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the South Korean puppet army have been integrated, as have been operational and commanding means, including many kinds of military affairs. Preparations are progressing for reorganizing the "combined command" of the U.S. Forces in South Korea and the puppet army into a "combined command" of U.S. Forces, the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and the South Korean puppet army in case of an "emergency" and for conducting joint operations under its command. The deployment of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" is changing, with the Korean peninsula becoming a target. The "Self-Defense Forces," which have been concentrated around Hokkaido in the past, are being massed in the southwestern part of Japan, which faces the Korean peninsula, in almost the same proportion as the forces deployed around Hokkaido.

As the triangular military alliance has become perfected, joint military exercises have been waged frequently to integrate the military action of the U.S. Forces, the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and the South Korean puppet army.

Japan has taken an active role in the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. As a launching, operational, supply, and relay base for this military exercise, Japan has offered transportation means to transport U.S. military forces and military means to South Korea. Officers of the "Self-Defense Forces" have also participated in

the exercise in the name of "observation." This shows that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an actual U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operational exercise connecting Japan with the South Korean puppets.

Every fact shows that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is, in essence, an aggressive military bloc to wage a war against our Republic by mobilizing the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in case of an "emergency" on the Korean peninsula and that, although it has not yet been formally signed, it has actually already begun in practice.

Because of the scheme to concoct the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, the current situation on the Korean peninsula and in its vicinity has become further acute and an extremely grave situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created. Should the U.S. imperialists concoct the triangular military alliance and ignite a new war in Korea, it will not be confined to a regional war, but can easily expand into a worldwide war, a nuclear war, and can bring about immeasurable disaster and misfortune to the people of the world. Today, the maneuvers to cook up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance are becoming a grave root cause that inflicts new disaster on the people in Asia and the world as well as on the Korean people.

The prevailing situation demands that a high degree of alertness be maintained against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to concoct the triangular military alliance and that a resolute struggle be waged to check and frustrate them. The struggle to check and frustrate the maneuvers to concoct the triangular military alliance is a struggle to defend peace and security in Asia and the world and a pressing task which cannot be postponed even for a moment.

The struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war should, above all, be powerfully waged to check and frustrate the scheme to cook up the triangular military alliance and to defend peace in Asia and the world. The peoples in Asia and the Pacific should jointly counter the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war under the anti-imperialist, anti-war, antinuclear, and peace banner and should inflict a collective counterblow on the U.S. imperialists at every place where the tentacles of aggression are spread.

Along with intensifying the anti-U.S. struggle, the peoples in Asia and the Pacific should heighten their alertness against the dangerous nature of Japanese militarism and should check and frustrate its scheme for overseas expansion.

In the future also, the Korean people will powerfully wage the struggle to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to defend peace and security in Asia and the world together with all peace-loving people of the world, upholding the anti-imperialist, antiwar, antinuclear, and peace banner.

22161

41

NTIS

ATTN: PROCESS 103  
BEVERLY FARRADAY  
5285 PORT ROYAL RD  
SPRINGFIELD, VA

22161

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.